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Russia Calls Paris Envoy; Rift Ties Up Fish Fleet; Spee Crew Smuggled In?

The World's Day—At a Glance
March 27, 1940

War Summary: Altmarek Eludes Blockade

At France's request, Russia recalled its Ambassador to Paris. The French had protested a telegram which the Soviet Ambassador openly sent to Russia lauding conclusion of the Finnish war as a success against "British-French warmongers." [Details: Page 4.]

The Altmarek, Germany's prison ship from which Britain rescued 299 British seamen in a Norwegian fjord, slipped through the British blockade and landed at Kiel today. The 3,794-ton Norwegian freighter Cometa out of Bergen was torpedoed and sunk while in the British contraband control base at Kirkwall, in the Orkney Islands. In London, the Ministry of Economic Warfare announced that British contraband control bases had held up 11 United States merchant vessels between March 9 and 23. [Details: Page 4.]

The Mauretania began its unannounced trip across the Pacific, after completing a trip through the Panama Canal, and taking on supplies at Balboa.

Balkan tension was eased, for the moment at least, by a communiqué issued by Premier Count Paul Teleki of Hungary and Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy after their talks in Rome to the effect that the aim of the two countries was to bend their efforts to keep peace in the Danubian Basin and the Balkans. The meaning of the communiqué was taken to be that Hungary will refrain from pushing its claims against Rumania for Transylvania for the present. [Details: Page 6.]

On the Western Front France reported an exchange of heavy artillery along a 40-mile line between the Nied and Saar Rivers. Large-scale air reconnaissance was carried out by Germans over northern and eastern France, two German planes being shot down, while French patrols were active over Germany. The Germans again accused Allied planes of violating Danish, Netherlands, Belgian, and Luxembourg territory in reconnaissance flights.

Spanish refugees in France, once totaling 500,000, have been reduced to 6,000 and the Government is planning to close the cantonments. Refugees either have emigrated to Latin America, returned to Spain, or have been absorbed in the French war effort. [Details: Page 5.]

Fish Prices Skyrocket in Boston

Fish prices skyrocketed in the Boston market today as the fish center's trawler fleet of 53 vessels remained tied up while owners and representatives of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union endeavored to agree on a new contract. The former contract expired March 15. [Details: Page 13.]

U. S. Pushes Drive on Alien Smuggling

Reports that members of the crew of the German battleship Graf Spee had been smuggled into the United States and had been detected in the locality of the United States Submarine Base at New London, Conn., put a new flash of energy into the Federal drive against the smuggling industry today. Sailors on ships coming from South America were said to be doing a regular business in illicit imports of aliens from Europe. [Details: Page 13.]

China and Japan Claim Capture of Wuyuan

SHANGHAI (P)—Both the Chinese and Japanese today claimed the capture of Wuyuan, Suiyuan Province city 350 miles northwest of Peiping on the caravan route to Outer Mongolia, after a severe battle.

Kentucky Vending Machine Tax Proposal Vetoed

FRANKFORT, Ky. (P)—Gov. Keen Johnson has vetoed a bill to tax coin or token-operated vending machines, explaining that it might be taken as legislation of slot machines although it contained a clause designed to exempt games of "skill" or "chance."

N. Y. Legislature Votes Ban on Fireworks

ALBANY, N. Y. (P)—The Legislature has banned sale and possession of fireworks except at licensed exhibitions after Aug. 1. The bill has been sent to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for signature or veto.

Japanese Bombs Set Fires in Lungchow Raid

HONG KONG (P)—The Japanese have reported that a mass bombing raid near the French Indo-China frontier fired gasoline stores, blew up ammunition depots, and sank 53 Chinese junks laden with war supplies. The raid centered on Lungchow, Kwangsi Province communications center.

In Washington: Million More Jobs Reported

One million more workers were employed in nonagricultural industries last month than in February, 1939, the Labor Department reported, despite a decline of 50,000 from mid-January to mid-February. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, attributed the drop largely to curtailed activity in stores, wholesale houses, and public construction and a fractional decline in factory employment.

An annual citizenship recognition day will be recommended to the Senate Judiciary Committee by Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin and Senator A. B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky. They held a hearing at which the proposal, designed to honor new voters and persons naturalized during the year, was endorsed.

The Senate-Approved Hatch bill, curbing political activities of State employees paid in whole or in part with Federal funds, cleared its first hurdle in the House today. A House Judiciary Subcommittee approved the legislation with some changes. The Subcommittee struck out a Senate amendment exempting from the bill's provisions employees of educational, religious, eleemosynary, philanthropic and cultural institutions.

It approved an amendment to put a \$3,000,000 limit on expenditures of national committees in any political campaign. In 1936, Republicans went about \$5,000,000 over this limit and the Democrats exceeded it by about \$2,000,000.

The Maritime Commission has offered for sale 12 Government vessels under three different propositions. The vessels are being offered for sale on a "where is, as is" basis.

The Commission also approved applications for the transfer to foreign registry of eight American vessels.

Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, coupled a stout defense of the Army's new foreign sales policy for late-model airplanes with a denial that the policy had been adopted under coercion. The War Department chief told the House Military Committee that the revised policy had been worked out by him and his advisers "without coercion or pressure from anybody."

A proposed investigation of foreign war propaganda in the United States won unanimous approval of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The inquiry would be authorized by a resolution which would set up a special seven-member committee with an appropriation of \$25,000.

February postal revenues amounted to \$60,696,453, a record for the month. The Postoffice Department said receipts were \$4,000,000 above February, 1939.

The President signed into law today a \$1,032,801,095 appropriation bill for 1941 requirements of the Treasury and Postoffice Departments. The total was \$11,245,417 under his budget estimates.

President Roosevelt has nominated Hugh Gladney Grant of Alabama to be Minister to Muang Thai (Siam). Mr. Grant, Secretary to Associate Justice Hugo L. Black of the Supreme Court during Mr. Black's service in the Senate, was Minister to Albania before that country's absorption by Italy.

Job Pioneer



Miss Edith W. Fisher
Co-founder of the Women's Job Council, to secure jobs for women over 35.

Women Start Job Council For 35 Class

Some 500 Boston clubwomen engaged in business and the professions joined hands today and formed what they call the Women's Job Council, to see that a woman over 35 gets a break and does not lose out because of her age.

The clubs sponsoring the idea are the Altru Club, the Business and Professional Women's Club, the Quota Club, the Sororist, and the Zonta. They were brought together by Miss Edith W. Fisher, President of the Business and Professional Women's Club, and the early work of organizing executive details is in the hands of Miss Carolyn LaVern, who represents the Quota Club.

The Women's Job Council's first meeting is to be tonight at Perkins Hall, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, at 7 o'clock.

The idea has been under consideration since November, when the clubs were first called together, Miss Fisher said. Both she and Miss LaVern agree that the thought has been to establish "a

(Continued on Page 15, Column 6)

Road Safety Is Studied In Connecticut

Merritt Parkway becomes a testing ground—No fixing of traffic tickets urged.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27 (P)—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin urged Connecticut residents today to "become soldiers in a cause to stamp out thoughtlessness, carelessness, recklessness, and the wanton disregard of the safety of others that yearly take a greater toll than war itself."

"You can be thoughtful, careful and unselfish yourself," said the Chief Executive in an address at the second Statewide Highway Safety Conference at Yale University, "and you can by your word and deed uphold the enforcement of the law that requires as a matter of justice that others be thoughtful and careful too."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27.—The Connecticut Highway Safety Conference in all-day sessions here today, signaled the opening of a State drive against revision or "fixing" of traffic summonses, reviewed possibilities of developing a "fool-proof" highway system, founded on experience with the Merritt Parkway, and gave the "green light" signal to school programs, designed to produce a new generation of safety-conscious pedestrians and automobile drivers.

Up to Jan. 1, 1940, only 320 accidents, mostly of a minor character, occurred along the Merritt Parkway's 35-mile stretch of concrete in 18 months of operation, according to Stephen E. Butterfield, State Traffic Engineer, who pointed out that 20 per cent of the trouble was due to motorists banging into the rear of automobiles ahead of them. The Merritt Parkway experience will be used to build safety into the proposed Wilbur Cross Parkway to connect the Merritt Highway with Hartford and possibly with Massachusetts at some later date.

The Conference drew nearly 1,000 State highway experts, serving as highlight of the State's Highway Safety Week, proclaimed by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, who gave his complete support to the "non-fix" traffic summons campaign.

As the laboratory for future

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Canada's War Effort Voted 'Satisfactory'



Even the troops of the Dominion in England and at the front had a part in the election, although the results will not be known until later. In Canada House, London, the ballots will be "clocked," as shown in the picture, and then forwarded to the proper district in Canada. The upper inset is of the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, and the lower of the Minister of Defense, Norman Rogers, both of whom were returned in their respective districts.

Canadian Liberals Sweep Elections

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 27.—A tide of ballots that was unexpected, despite the forecasts that the present Liberal Government would be re-elected, has swept the Mackenzie King Government back into office.

In the second wartime election since Confederation, Canada went to the polls yesterday. The single issue of "who shall run Canada's war," dominated all other considerations at the polls. And today, a mandate comparable to the landslide which he received in 1935 has put Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and his entire Cabinet back into office.

With only six of Parliament's 245 seats still undecided, late returns gave the Liberals 176 seats. This heavy total was exactly equal to the number of seats the Liberals

One Woman Wins Seat in Commons

By the Associated Press

OTTAWA, March 27.—Canada's new House of Commons will have only one woman member, instead of the two who held seats in the dissolved Parliament.

With election returns nearly complete, Mrs. D. W. Neilson of North Battleford, Sask., was the only woman elected. She also was the only member of the Unity Party to win.

In the old Parliament the women members were Miss Agnes Macphail, defeated at Grey-Bruce, Ont., and Mrs. George Black of Yukon, who did not seek re-election.

held at the dissolution of Parliament.

The National Government group, in which the Conservatives constituted the chief force, apparently had only 38 seats in contrast to 39 which they occupied at the last Session.

The Canadian Commonwealth Federation apparently will fill

Opposition Leader Defeated

In contrast to the return of every member of the Federal Cabinet the chief Opposition leader was defeated in his own constituency. Dr. R. J. Manion, the Conservative chief, was defeated by a Liberal, Don McIvor, in his home city of Fort William, Ontario. Dr. Manion's absence from the House will be keenly felt, inasmuch as his capacity for vigorous debate had been one of the chief bulwarks of the Opposition. Moreover with the task of holding the Government to its duty still mainly in the hands of the Conservatives they also will feel the loss of some of their wisest heads, like C. H. Cahan and Bob White, both of Montreal, who were pillars of strength in the last Parliament.

Many observers feel that it isn't in the best interest of the nation to have such a numerically strong Government.

There was no vital fundamental in relation to the main issue, the war, on which there was cleavage

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Political Boss of 'Mr. Smith' Bucks Good Citizenship Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Edward Arnold, who played the part of a political boss in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" came to town this week in behalf of civic reform.

Mr. Arnold is promoting "I am an American Day," which he hopes to have celebrated annually all over the country on the third Sunday in May in honor of 2,500,000 young men and women who reach voting age each year.

"I think it is so important to impress upon the minds of young men and women the seriousness of their obligations as American citizens that I am seriously considering giving up my work for a year to help this movement to reach every community in the United States," the motion picture star told officials here.

First "I am an American Day" was celebrated in California last year with 5,000 new voters and 15,000 older citizens massed in the Hollywood Bowl to awaken themselves to a "realization of the rights, benefits and obligations of American citizenship."

Is Nonsectarian
The I am an American Foundation, according to Benjamin E. Neal, its founder, who accompanied Mr. Arnold here, is non-partisan and non-sectarian. The Cali-

On With the Job "Jobs for the Million"

Page 3

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, March 27, 1940

Behind the Headlines	2
Markham Visits the South	7
Today's Woman	8
Washington Sideglances	10
Sports Pages	10-11
The Home Page	11
"Tenure of unprejudiced job"	11
(With Portuguese Translation)	11
Boston and New England News	12
Weather	12
Boston Events	13
Radio Timetable	14
New Hampshire Letter	15
Shopping Column	15
Local Arts and Theater Page	15
Financial Pages	16
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22

Antitrust Drive Is Widened By U. S. Victory On Ethyl Patents

Ruling hailed as new weapon in war against monopolistic use of patents.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The antitrust division of the Justice Department has just won its first great Supreme Court victory against unfair monopolies based on patent controls in a campaign which is less as important as its widely publicized Nation-wide drive in the building industry.

The case won Monday in a unanimous Supreme Court decision from the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, was hailed by Thurman Arnold, head of the Antitrust Division, as the most important of its kind in history.

Outside of the specific issues which it settled, it laid down broad generalizations which Mr. Arnold believes open a path for wide-scale attack on half a dozen different fronts in the future. With this case, and with other patent cases already pending, and with still more cases contemplated on the basis of the Court's momentous Ethyl decision, opponents of the broadest antimonopoly drive in history may open up. Building materials, electric lamps, chemicals, clothing, and food are directly affected or touched upon already in suits pending or contemplated, all having a family resemblance to the issues involved in the Ethyl case.

Method Patents

What is involved, in effect, is the effort of a corporation or group of corporations, to control a whole market by use of what Mr. Arnold calls a "method patent." Under the Constitution an inventor is given a temporary monopoly by law as a reward for his discovery, but in late years this has been followed by a development of systems of corporate patent controls which the Justice Department asserts were not intended by the founding fathers. Patents have been used not only to control the first sale of articles but their re-sales, and dozens of legalistic devices have grown up which have brought whole industries under the domination of a group of companies, in which not only first prices, but prices to middlemen and to jobbers, were fixed. The Justice Department is out to smash such practices. It has been armed now, by the Supreme Court, with a formidable weapon.

The Ethyl Corporation is owned by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey with half its capital stock, and the rest by General Motors and the du Ponts. In a suit filed in February, 1937, the Government charged that by its system of licensing this anti-knock compound the corporation has unlawfully restrained the sale of the greater part of all gasoline sold in the United States. Only those jobbers, it was contended, are licensed who maintain the major oil companies' prices in the resale of treated gasoline. Cut prices—and you lose the license!

The Court Speaks

And Mr. Justice Stone, speaking for the Court, Monday, declared: "Appellant has established the marketing of the patented fuel in vast amounts on a nation-wide scale through the 11,000 jobbers and at the same time, by the leverage of its licensing contracts resting on the fulcrum of its patents, it has built up a combination capable of use, and actually used, as a means of controlling jobbers' prices and suppressing competition among them."

With an exultant whoop the Justice Department has thrown its hat into the air. Ethyl Corporation, spokesmen in the case, is not the only company to "use the leverage of its licensing contracts, resting on the fulcrum of its patents" for monopolistic ends.

Price Differentials

One immediate sequel of the Ethyl decision will probably be a case to learn whether the new Supreme Court decision means that the price differential now maintained between the "high-test" gasolines using Ethyl, and regular gasoline prices, is legal. It is charged that this Nation-wide price differential of two or three cents is maintained by the same leverage on the same fulcrum.

Again, the Antitrust Division hails the decision as an augury of success in the long-awaited Madison oil cases, an opinion on which the Supreme Court may hand down next Monday. These cases have been pending since indictments were returned in December, 1936.

The antitrust patent drive really grew out of the parallel antitrust action in the building trade. Hindered by inadequate funds, the Antitrust Division has nevertheless brought prices of building materials tumbling in city after city. In the course of its preliminary explorations the division ran into apparent price control of prefabricated materials, through controlling patents.

U. S. Plane-Making Passes Home Need

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The productive capacity and the quality of the American aircraft industry have advanced so rapidly during the past year that it is now better for the Army and the Navy to delay delivery of ordered planes so as to procure superior models at a later date, thus avoiding equipment which would soon be surpassed in performance by newer models, Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring told the House Military Affairs Committee today.

Declaring that this country now has "possibly a half dozen types of planes superior to any in the world," Secretary Woodring said that the productive capacity of this Nation in the air was advanced so far and is increasing so rapidly that there is no pressing need to acquire any large reserve of planes.

Secretary Woodring added that the United States would further liberalize its foreign sales release policy to stimulate productive capacity even more.

"To make this change in policy fully effective," he continued, "the War Department may find it necessary to ask Congress for authority to extend the time during which present appropriations will be available for obligation and expenditures."

The Secretary assured the Committee that no military secrets have been released for foreign governments and that none would be, and that foreign orders had not increased the cost of planes

to this country nor delayed delivery. Foreign governments buying United States military planes must agree to furnish the American Government with complete details as to their performance, while no American model planes will be permitted to be manufactured or assembled in a detailed manner abroad, he added.

The Committee was informed that any planes which the Army permitted to be diverted from prior Army orders for export to the Allies would be only those originally destined for reserve units and that no planes scheduled for front line units would be sidetracked. The Secretary said that this policy would permit the maintenance of an efficient fighting force, but without a large reserve of obsolescent planes.

Learning From War
Secretary Woodring said that the American plane manufacturers were learning much from the conflict abroad and that recent reports had enabled them to improve one of these American models in the interest of increased speed and maneuverability.

That the huge Allied purchasing program would materially reduce the cost of planes to the country was forecast by the Secretary, who said that the export program had already permitted the Army to reduce by some \$27,000,000 its projected appropriations request for next year. The Allied buying also was paying, in a large part, for American plant expansion, thus reducing the hazards of over-expansion, he added.

"When it is to the advantage

of the national defense the War Department will negotiate for deferred deliveries on contract planes," Secretary Woodring continued. "If manufacturers take advantage of foreign orders, then prior to release for sale abroad, manufacturers shall agree to accept change orders on existing War Department contracts."

Production Moves Up
Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson told the Committee that during 1939 United States plane production had totaled roughly 6,000 planes and that during January production had reached a point that would yield 17,000 frames and 13,000 motors in 12 months. Due to the expected increase in capacity, however, experts in the War Department held that this country will have reached an annual rate of production of from 30,000 to 40,000 planes.

At one point in the proceedings, Representative C. Arthur Anderson (D) of Missouri asked Secretary Woodring if Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau and William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, had forced this plane export policy upon President Roosevelt. Before the Secretary could answer, Chairman Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky objected and Mr. Anderson withdrew his question.

Chairman May then declared that he felt that Secretary Woodring's present export policy was satisfactory and that it had given a complete answer to "the tempest in a teapot."

Quarter of Million Families Quit Moving by Owning Homes

CHICAGO—More than 250,000 families throughout the United States, 150,000 more than in 1936, will move into their own homes this spring, most of them for the first time. They'll pack up their goods and cart them from rented houses or apartments and settle down for, in most cases, 10 or 15 years.

The movers will thus be busy. But not as busy as last year. And last year they weren't as busy as in preceding depression years. For each year since 1936, and probably since back as far as 1926, more and more people have gone more or less permanently into their own homes, and out of circulation, as far as the movers are concerned.

The United States Savings and Loan League here figures that in 1936, the last year for which complete records were kept, about 100,000 families went into their own homes. In 1939 the number had risen to 190,000. And now there are at least 250,000, with prospects for even more during the year and next year.

All these didn't go into newly built homes. Some bought homes already up, and of varying ages. And it is significant that the average price of existing structures was

\$4,000, while the average cost of new homes was \$4,500, indicating, experts say, that it still costs around \$500 less to buy a house than to build the same one. The trouble is that there aren't enough suitable houses already built.

The League notes that since 36.7 per cent of families in urban areas live in other than one-family homes, many thousands of those moving into homes of their own will be going to live in detached houses for the first time, at least since the depression.

And while there are few if any new apartment buildings being constructed now, there is no apprehension in the real estate field that existing apartments will go begging for tenants. For one thing, it is pointed out, there is still under way a reversal of the doubling up of families necessitated during the depression years.

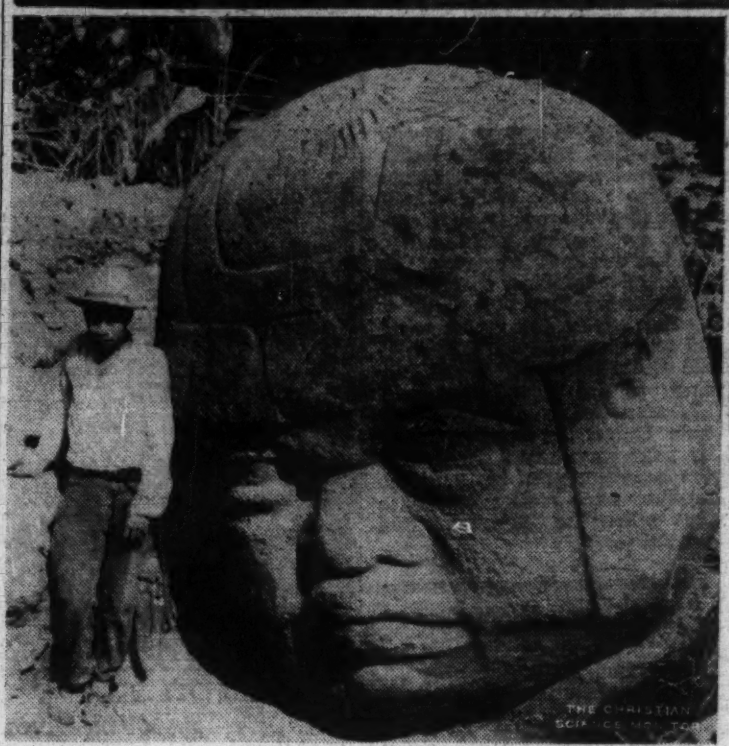
The advantages of owning a home, which many figure is a luxury, are underlined by the League in the light of this steady movement in that direction. One says, it is pointed out, the recurring costs of moving, including costs of replacements and adjustments.

Quicksilver Industry Livened in California

HOLLISTER, Calif.—With the present price of quicksilver approximating \$200 a flask, practically all mining property in San Benito County is resuming activity, according to H. V. Underwood, prominent mining expert. He said more mines have been opened in San Benito County during the past year than in any year in the history of the County, with further development work expected with the arrival of summer.

The European war has increased the demand for quicksilver, as mercury is a prime requisite for the manufacture of fulminating caps, including all types of shells and explosives. California is one of the few sources available to supply British and French requirements.

Americas Give Up Relics of Ages



By a Staff Photographer: Wide World

Work of Early American Sculptors
Top: In the background, Matthew W. Sterling, Chief of Bureau of American Ethnology at Smithsonian Institution, examines what is thought to be oldest dated monument in North America, while at left John Long of the National Geographic Society shows cast of the stone to Kenneth Miller, Ohio State Senator.

Bottom: This is one of the huge stone heads recently uncovered by a joint expedition of the National Geographic Society and the Smithsonian Institution.

Giant Stone Heads Are Uncovered Deep in Jungle in Tabasco, Mexico

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Five colossal stone heads, carved from basalt, each weighing 20 tons, have been discovered in the Tehuantepec Isthmus of Mexico by a joint expedition of the National Geographic Society and the Smithsonian Institution.

Another similar find, a giant, round carving that might be taken for a modern helmeted football player, was discussed and photographed shown at the recent winter meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The heads were found near the small village of La Venta in the western part of the State of Tabasco, some 20 miles from the Mexican coast. All were within an area of about a quarter of a mile, completely covered by soil. It is a first head, uncovered last season at Tres Zapotes, near Vera Cruz, was also the first of the mysterious giants to be excavated and photographed. Prof. Frans Blom of Tulane University then reported seeing another huge carving at La Venta when he was there in 1925. Investigation by Matthew W. Sterling, Smithsonian Institution, disclosed four others at the same site.

The five colossal heads of La Venta vary in height from 6 feet to 8 feet 5 inches, and in circumference from 13 feet 7½ inches to 21 feet 7 inches. It is estimated that the weight of the largest may exceed 25 tons. Archeologists have as yet found no source of basalt nearer than 100 miles. Two of the unsolved problems in connection with the heads are, where they were made and how the huge, heavy pieces of stone were transported to their present sites in the swampy coastal plain.

Alaska Looks Forward To Best Era in 73 Years

SAN FRANCISCO — After 73 years under the American flag Alaska is being invigorated by a new and progressive enterprise that takes the vast and rich 590,000 square miles out of the "last frontier" class right up into the category of a streamlined frontier. Probably more than any other of its 73 years—since that mid-night diplomacy of March 29-30, 1867 when Russia's Baron de Stoeckl and Secretary of State William H. Seward agreed on the \$7,200,000 sale price—the year 1939 signaled a turning point on the Territory's progress.

Persistence Does It
First, the new attitude toward a carefully worked-out and regionally planned Alaska undoubtedly came from the constant hammering away by loyal Alaskans, official and otherwise, on the fact that Alaska had much to contribute toward the national well-being if given the proper chance.

When it is realized that the Territory has contributed close to \$3,000,000,000 toward Uncle Sam's prosperity since its purchase in 1867 even the skeptics are found to lift an eyebrow, particularly since we paid only \$7,200,000 for it.

With any military and naval development always comes economic development. The major problem in Alaska, as elsewhere under similar circumstances, is to get the proper balance to insure enough backlog for the defense needs.

Third, but not in its order of importance surely, is the progressive leadership afforded the Territory under its new Governor Ernest Gruening, formerly Director of the United States Division of Territories and Island Possessions.

Dies Extends Inquiry Into Red Activity

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Investigating the relationship between the Communist Party in the United States and Mexico, the Dies Committee decided today to summon 10 El Paso, Texas, men it described as Communist organizers.

Robert E. Stripling, Committee Clerk, said that George F. Hurley, Committee investigator, would fly to El Paso immediately to serve subpoenas on the men. He declined to disclose their names, or details of this phase of the Committee's inquiry.

Mr. Stripling said that Mr. Hurley probably would serve the subpoenas tomorrow and return to Washington with the 10 by the first of next week.

Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, previously warned that he would seek to have every Communist leader in the United States sent to jail for contempt unless they furnished his Committee on un-American activities with a complete list of Communist Party members.

He said he had information that members of the Party were acting as secret agents for Moscow, and sending American military and industrial secrets to Soviet authorities. To halt such activities, he held, it was necessary that the Nation know the names of the estimated 100,000 party members in this country.

The Texas said that he proposed to follow the same course with reference to Nazi and Fascist groups. Mr. Dies cited these three reasons why the membership of the foreign organizations should be known:

1. Communist leaders had testified before the Committee that in a United States-Russian war, they would support Russia and "do everything to cripple us."
2. "There is no reason why a foreign Government should have our secrets" and thereby take away the "advantage of the progress this country has made."
3. Government agencies and industrial plants would be able to "spot the foreigners and get rid of them."

The Committee voted to undertake an investigation of school textbooks for traces of Communist or Fascist propaganda and employed a special investigator for this purpose.

Brazil Arrests Revolt Suspects, Suspends Paper

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 27 (AP)—The Government announced last night that discovery of a revolutionary plot against the ruling powers in São Paulo State had resulted in the arrest of "certain elements belonging to a party formerly in control" there.

The announcement was made in a communiqué which followed suspension of publication of the São Paulo newspaper, O Estado de São Paulo. Several editors were arrested.

The communiqué asserted that investigations uncovered one cache of 45 machine guns and another containing 11 weapons.

The announcement failed to state the party affiliation of those arrested but they were mostly "Saudistas." Their party once was in power but they have been without a legal political organization since President Vargas abolished all parties on Nov. 10, 1937.

N. C. University Press Fifth in Classification

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—University of North Carolina Press was fifth in the number of books published last year by University presses, figures issued by Columbia University Press disclose.

Columbia Press led the list. It was also nineteenth in the Nation among all the 247 publishers who issued five or more books in 1939. Carolina Press published 35 books during the year; Duke University Press published 12.

Utopias and Nonplanning Divide British Opinion

LONDON — The man in the street in Britain is much concerned just now with striking a balance between those planning postwar Utopias and those who, either from cynicism or political policy, refuse to consider any plans at all for a better world until the war is won.

Whereas formerly it has been mainly intellectual and political circles which have debated such questions as economic justice for all countries and equal rights for all men, today the audience has been enormously widened.

Federation is a word heard on all sides; the Labor Party which polled more than 8,000,000 votes at the last general election, has made it a plank in its platform. A newspaper with a circulation of 2,000,000 is daily debating a new Declaration of the Rights of Man. Other million-sales periodicals have been featuring the Federal idea and the views of H. G. Wells and other prominent writers on a new world order.

While the ordinary man is on his guard against false hopes being engendered by ideas which give insufficient attention to practical details and difficulties, there is widespread feeling that mankind now has the opportunity and a tremendous desire to plan anew.

Must Follow Public Opinion
It is recognized, too, that if peace is to be lasting the foundations of the new order must be built according to the will of the people. Therefore whatever the skeptics may say about Federal Union and rights of man, a large section of the public in this country is taking a sincere interest in discussions of such plans. To endeavor to understand the issues at stake is seen as the first step—a step more over which can be taken before the war ends.

Among prominent persons and organizations rendering active service in examining the question of a new Magna Charta are Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the Liberal opposition in Parliament, the Archbishop of York, Lord Sankey, a former Lord Chancellor, Prof. Archibald MacNair, editor of the Church of Scotland, Mr. Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Parliamentary Labor Party, the Earl of Lytton, former Viceroy of India, Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. H. G. Wells, Sir Norman Angell, Nobel peace-prize winner, Sir Richard Gregory, President of the British Association, and Miss Margaret Bondfield, first woman to hold rank of Cabinet Minister in Britain.

"Let the rights of man be proclaimed after the war in a formal document like the Scottish Covenant or Magna Charta or the Bill of Rights," said Sir Archibald Sinclair speaking at its installation as Lord Rector of Aberdeen University recently. He added that the document should be signed by victors and vanquished alike, in fact by all nations prepared to accept the responsibilities of maintaining the fabric of western civilization.

The draft charter of rights which is the basis of the debate being conducted by the Daily Herald contains 10 clauses. They are headed:

- (1) Protection against violence.
- (2) Fair trial.
- (3) Fundamental law.
- (4) Protection against secret evidence.
- (5) Common inheritance.
- (6) Freedom of thought.
- (7) Freedom of occupation.
- (8) Freedom of trade.
- (9) Property rights.
- (10) Freedom to travel.

One of the most interesting points raised by letter from ordinary readers of the debate has been that the Duties of Man must be defined as well as the Rights of Man. The idea that man's responsibilities or obligations are as important as his rights has been endorsed by the Rev. Henry Carter, Methodist leader, and a number of other correspondents.

Social Machinery Needed
Mr. J. B. Priestley, the author and playwright, takes issue with Clause Five of the draft declaration which states that all men shall be entitled to nourishment and other necessities. He points out that several hundred million people in Asia lack sufficient nourishment and covering and asks what social and economic machinery is to take care of them.

He believes that to have both freedom and economic security simultaneously is the great problem of civilization. He asks the framers of the ultimate declaration to examine how they propose to achieve this.

Religious leaders like the Archbishop of York, Professor Main and General Carpenter, chief of the Salvation Army, criticize the draft document on the grounds that it has not a basis in religious faith. They believe that the Rights of Man in society must be based on a Christian conception of the brotherhood of man.

General Carpenter says that to find peace, mankind must take the Sermon on the Mount into its homes, workshops, board-rooms, civic councils, and Parliamentary sessions. Professor Main contends that a man might have almost all of the rights in the suggested declarations and still remain a self-satisfied, selfish, and unamiable creature. He contends that a great and noble tradition of the Rights of Man must be based on man as a spiritual being.

Mr. Wells, who drew up the draft declaration agrees that for the Archbishop of York and a great multitude of Christians the objection to the draft charter of rights is that it is not based on religious faith. But he points to the difficulty to be faced in the many different religious creeds. He draws General Carpenter's attention to the fact that the Salvation Army does not confine its material support to those whose religious views fit its own.

A suggestion made by Mr. Wells for overcoming this difficulty is that a universal declaration should be accepted without reference to religion and that each denomination should add its own special peroration on spiritual questions.

President Prepares to Urge Budget Increase for Relief

WASHINGTON, March 27.—President Roosevelt is preparing the way for larger relief appropriations which, in his January budget were to be reduced nearly one-third, it became known at the White House today.

The influence of the Administration will shortly be put behind new requests for WPA funds and with the President's endorsement Col. Francis C. Harrington, WPA Administrator will go personally before the House Appropriations Committee next week to make a special appeal to take care of enlarged relief needs based on the Government's latest figures on unemployment and human needs.

In preparation for this step, Mr. Roosevelt today conferred with Colonel Harrington, John Carmody, Federal Works Administrator, and Harold D. Smith, Director of the Budget.

The President is assembling statistical data which will form the basis of the Administration's relief appeal, and it is known that the President himself had planned to send a special message to Congress, but after the White House conference today he revised his intentions and instructed Colonel Harrington to present the recommendations orally.

Left Budget Door Ajar
While the President presented Congress at the opening of the session with a budget provided considerable economy over previous budgets and reduced relief expenditures on the basis of prospective business recovery, he left open the possibility of abandoning such reductions as seemed necessary. Thus in his January message Mr. Roosevelt said he believed new appropriations for WPA, the Farm Security Administration, the CCC, and the National Youth Administration could be kept at \$1,300,000,000, but he added: "If conditions fail to meet our hopes, additional funds may be necessary. I may, therefore, submit revised estimates later in the session."

The President's impending appeal to Congress will take advantage of the opening which he left to reappraise the relief needs as the session advanced.

The effect of larger appropriations will, of course, be to eliminate almost entirely the faint possibility

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Pay and Security Increased Under Profit-Sharing Plans

On With the Job
Three-part series of 36 articles. Ninth of 12 articles on "Jobs for the Million."
Cooperation in Industry

By Neal A. Stanford
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To provide jobs for its unemployed millions is America's primary social and economic problem. And both industry and Government in their own ways are striving for a solution: Government, through its WPA, CCC ventures, industry, through research, experimentation, and technological advances.

The Government's efforts can be recognized as temporary expedients. Not so industry's. And because industry's efforts to put the American economy back on the middle of the capitalistic highway cannot be considered stop-gap solutions, these efforts must have a deeper, more solid foundation than is required of Government attempts. That means that not only must men have jobs. They must have jobs which give them a measure of security, a sense of contentment, a stake in the future of free enterprise, of capitalism with its concepts of profit and private property. America must have men at work; it must have satisfied, contented, free men at work.

American industry recognizes the challenge facing it. That is why industrial labor relations, employer-employee relationships, loom large on any management's agenda today. In America's industrial evolution, the master-servant concept has in 150 years yielded to more humane and democratic practices. Sometimes this has been expressed by paternalistic programs. Management has provided services, conveniences, recreation facilities, social centers for its workmen. Thus indirectly has labor obtained a larger share of its production.

Gallatin's Efforts

But paternalism has had its shortcomings. Labor prefers its larger share as a right, not a gift or favor; it leans to concern for future security and care rather than present indulgence. Profit sharing, in its myriad variations, in contrast to paternalism, has in innumerable cases proved a genuine and practical answer to those yearnings of labor. And since the first American profit sharing plan was inaugurated in 1774 by Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, under Jefferson and Madison, in his glass works in Pennsylvania, profit sharing has rolled up a convincing record of successes—enough so that it has again and again been acclaimed one of the most satisfactory of all labor relations policies.

Profit sharing carries various shades of meaning to different persons, for the term is general to the extreme. Under it we will include our discussion those programs which in any way distribute

part of a concern's profits among some or all of its employees. Within these broad boundaries then we can include pension plans, annuities, wage dividends, stock ownership plans, production bonuses, thrift plans, group insurance—if in such schemes management makes its contribution.

Clearly such plans are a modification of the industrial wage system. For in them the laborer realizes some benefit beyond whatever sum is included in his weekly pay envelope. It may not be much, it may not be frequently distributed, it may vary (and all of these qualifications constitute soil for criticism of individual plans), yet it is there. The workman, to a greater or less degree either obviously or indirectly, has risen a notch above his status as a commodity bought for a price. He is now edging into a twilight zone surrounding management. Because he is receiving something "extra" in the form of increased income or future protection, he now has a direct—if small—concern for his company's profits. Labor's satisfaction, stability, tranquility, co-operation are inevitably improved. The laborer has become, even if in a very attenuated way, a partner.

Used in Many Fields

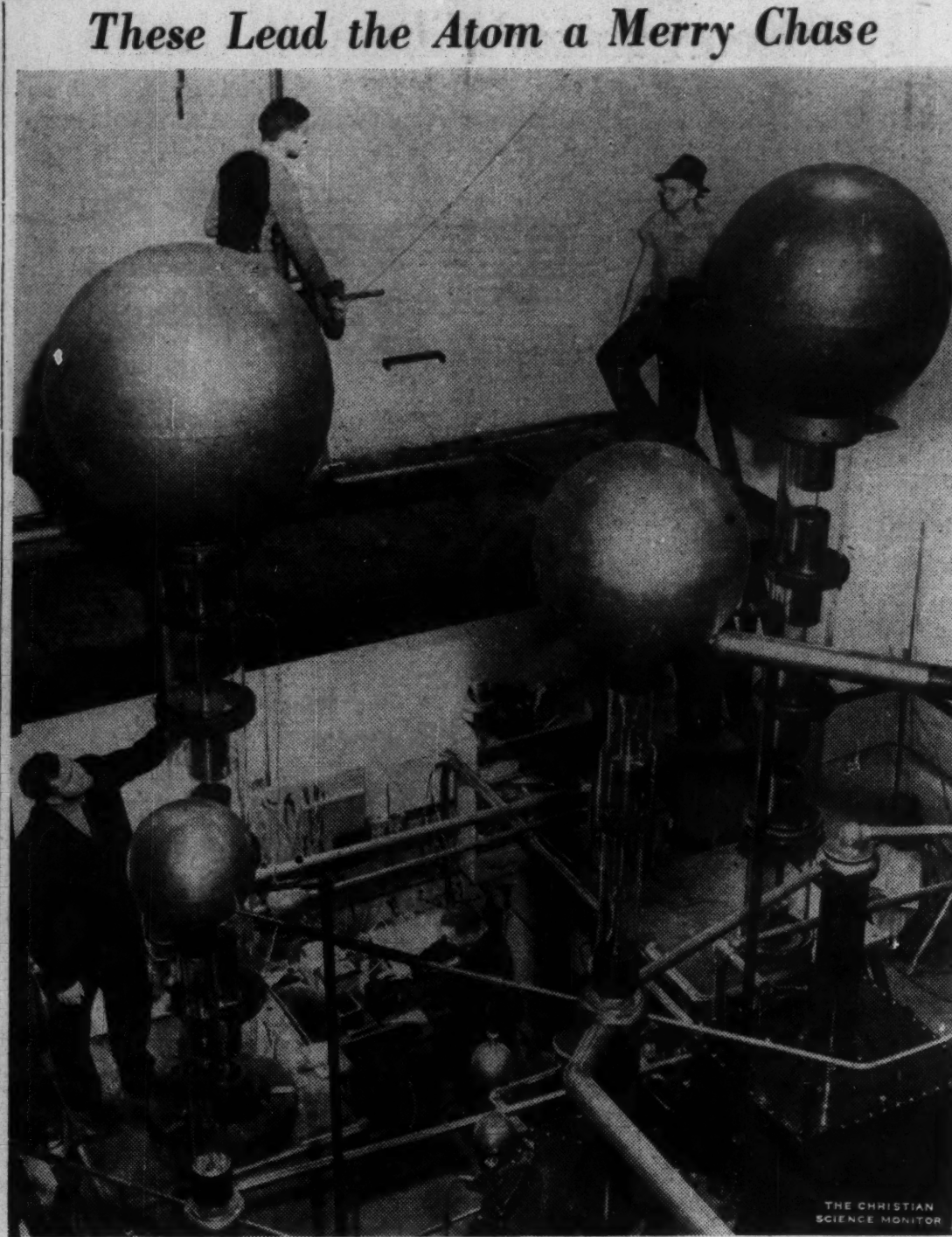
There seems to be no easily defined field in industry which one can point to proudly and declare that profit sharing is bound to work. The first reason is that it demands a fairly consistent presence of profit; and with a fifth of all business concerns in the United States failing annually, and many others operating close to the profit line, it can plainly be successful only where the individual business is successful. There must be profits if profit sharing is to occur. Furthermore, profit sharing depends to such a degree upon the co-operative support of management and labor and upon a clear understanding of aims, benefits and responsibilities by both that it can easily fail if openly or subversively blackballed by either management or labor. Profit sharing is found to be operating successfully in large and small establishments, in practically every type of business activity, in all regions of the country. The two or three thousand companies in the United States that have installed one form or another of it are as unstandardized as are the programs they practice.

Albert Gallatin was mentioned as having pioneered in profit sharing in the United States. Horace Greeley of the New York Tribune also was an ardent profit sharer, and introduced the system on his paper. Another early profit sharer was the New York carriage making concern, Brewster & Co. In 1879, the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company of Rhode Island, woolen manufacturers, introduced a profit-sharing plan, which lasted 11 years, increasing workers' earnings 3 to 5 per cent. The Pillsbury Flour Mills of Minneapolis established a plan in 1882. So did the Page Belting Company of Concord, N. H. In 1886, the N. O. Nelson Company of St. Louis introduced a profit-sharing scheme that worked successfully for nearly 50 years. For a time the company even shared profits with its customers.

Test of Time

But of all the hundreds of schemes and thousands of firms in the United States that have adopted some form of profit sharing, perhaps that introduced by Procter & Gamble, is the most famous. It has stood the test of over half a century of time. Other successful schemes are in operation in Sears, Roebuck, Eastman Kodak, General Electric, Westinghouse Electric and Joslyn Manufacturing plants.

To look at certain of these, Procter & Gamble's plan evolved with the years. At first, the Company paid a cash dividend to all its workers every six months—that is, to those earning less than \$3,000 a year. Then the cash payment was dropped and each employee credited with his respective amount instead—a change from immediate reward to future security. A new element was in-



Machine Smashes Atoms and Builds Them Up

Dr. Joseph E. Henderson, in pit center, Associate Professor of Physics at the University of Washington, at switch of his new atom smashing apparatus. Left to right on platform Ted Barnowe, graduate

student; William Moore, Teaching Fellow in Physics; on floor, Ivan Humphreys, Teaching Fellow in Physics.

New Step in Atom Smashing Puts Rim on 800,000 Volts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—With a four-inch lead glass peep hole to his left and a maze of instruments in front of him, Dr. Joseph E. Henderson, University of Washington physics professor, recently threw a switch to harness 800,000 volts to his atom-smashing machine, adding another page to an experimental notebook begun three years ago.

According to Income

The Westinghouse plan is somewhat different. Westinghouse makes no attempt to invest the worker's share of profits for him. It includes the unusual feature that if income declines, wages decline in the same way they go up. (Those getting less than \$125 a month, though, are not affected.) In 1937, employees picked up an extra \$12,000,000 under this plan. The Sears, Roebuck scheme is more like that of F. & G. The workers there have contributed to date about \$11,000,000 as their share of a fund invested in Company stock. The Company's contributions have increased it about 300 per cent. Today the market value of that fund is about \$43,000,000.

Eastman Kodak pays its workers a wage dividend. In the more than quarter of a century that its plan has been in operation, it has paid out to employees about \$43,000,000 above regular wages.

General Electric's plan distributes an eighth of the Company's profit to workers after 8 per cent is paid stockholders. In 1938, this amounted to \$3,000,000; in 1937, to \$3,500,000.

Just a word about the Joslyn Company of Chicago. For 19 years it has been trying to make capitalists out of its workers by its profit-sharing plan, and with remarkable success. Workers contribute 5 per cent of their wages. The Company adds 10 per cent of its earnings. With this sum Company stock is purchased, "vested" are built up for the workers, and the workers get a voice in the management.

Georgia Stiffens Law School Control To Lift Standard of Legal Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The State Board of Education has adopted a set of basic requirements which must be met by law schools in the State, in accordance with the law that now requires the Board to establish standards for all professional schools in Georgia.

Under the requirements, the first for Georgia, a high school course, or its equivalent, is required for admission to degree candidacy and such candidates will be required to take at least a two-year course.

The law schools will now be required to keep valid statistical records, also records of admission status and courses of study, and they must employ at least one full-time staff member.

In addition, a self-perpetuating board of trustees is required for the control of these schools.

It has been felt, in the past, that the legal profession has been degraded by admission to practice of many poorly trained students from only partially regulated law schools and informal groups which were coached for bar examinations. Calling attention to the fact that it is frequently easier to pass bar examinations than it is to accom-

Orders 15-Day Delay In CCC Closing Date

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—James J. McEntee, CCC Director, acting, he said, on prospects of increased Congressional appropriations for the Civilian Conservation Corps, has ordered a 15-day delay in the scheduled closing of 90 CCC camps on March 31.

A House Appropriations Subcommittee trimmed proposed funds for the agency from \$286,000,000 being spent this fiscal year to \$230,000,000. Officials said, however, a move was under way in the House to restore the cut.

The 15-day delay, it was said, would save unnecessary expenditures in closing camps and transferring personnel should Congress decide against any reduction in the CCC program under which 300,000 men are frequently quartered in 1,500 camps.

Roosevelt and Others List Problems Nation Looks to Its Youth to Solve

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt and four other men, whose names have been mentioned in the 1940 Presidential race, today listed maintenance of peace, unemployment, and operation of democracy as important problems facing the nation's youth.

Mr. Roosevelt, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, Democrats, and the Publisher, Frank E. Gannett, Republican, outlined their views in letters to a group of 700 college students attending the Pi Kappa Delta debating society convention.

The President wrote that students could make no greater contribution to the Nation than to help make democracy work.

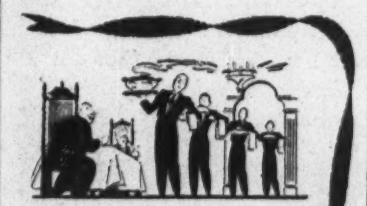
Secretary Hull advised students to develop a "keen interest" in governmental affairs.

Senator Wheeler listed the nation's biggest problem as unemployment—a condition that threatens and endangers democracy with as devastating a force as actual war.

Mr. McNutt wrote: "Your task is to prepare yourselves to maintain the peace of the Nation."

Mr. Gannett asserted the greatest contribution America could make to world peace "is to manage our own affairs so well, to make our people so happy and prosperous without getting en-

tangled in the affairs of other nations, that the rest of the world will want to follow our example and adopt our method of Government."



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Behind the Headlines

Western World still hopes that the German people will some day fill their rightful place in civilization—The European war is seen as a clash between East and West, but with dividing line constantly shifting.

The hope that the German people will some day recognize and fulfill their rightful place as an important element in western civilization lingers on, in spite of war and Reichsführer Hitler.

There seems to be little doubt that the vast majority of the German nation stands behind Reichsführer Hitler, even as they stood behind the Kaiser until near the end of the World War. Yet the Allies now, as then, make a distinction between the German people and their leaders.

Western Europe clings to Germany as a part of itself, even through disillusionments and conflict. For Germany is really a part of the Western World, and the Western World is loath to let it go.

Miss Thompson's View

Even such outspoken anti-Hitlerites as Dorothy Thompson recognize this natural bond between Germany and the West, which seems to have been so rudely severed, especially since Herr Hitler's deal with Joseph Stalin.

In a brilliant article in the current issue of the quarterly "Foreign Affairs" Miss Thompson—who was once ejected from Germany for her trenchant criticisms of the National-Socialist regime—expresses some hope that what she calls "the German soul" may again be brought into communion with the West. She implies that it may be to the Western World to do something to make this possible.

"The West," she writes, "must find the way simultaneously to feed men and to liberate them, to adjust the social system to the reality of social inter-dependency without re-establishing slavery. When it has achieved this, the pull of the German soul will be westward again. Or, if Germany finds the solution first, the pull of the West will be towards Germany."

"Meanwhile, the West must save itself from destruction. Its awakening may accompany or follow the war. It has not yet come. But we who love the West, and yearn for a Germany integrated with the West, have faith that it will."

East vs. West

To more than one observer, this European war which is making itself felt all over the globe is a clash between East and West.

The Germans are a western people, but most of Western Europe feels that they have "gone Asiatic." The words and acts of Herr Hitler, as of Mr. Stalin, smack more strongly of

Genghis Khan than of any western statesman.

The accepted bases of western statecraft have been abandoned in the dictatorships for a philosophy of government that is thoroughly oriental. One was not surprised by "liquidations" and "purges" and palace revolutions in the ancient Chinese Empire, nor in medieval Byzantium, but they have appeared untimely and inappropriate when set against the background of modern Berlin.

Where Is the Boundary?

West is no longer West and East is no longer East, in some respects. Turkey, which was once Byzantium, appears more truly western in spirit than does Germany. Palestine, Iraq, Arabia, India—all of them certainly eastern—have not embraced the Soviet-German program, but have shown their sympathy with the Allies.

The East appears to have pushed itself across Europe to the Rhine. But on the other hand, the West has extended it-

self into Asia by way of the Mediterranean and the Near East, along that age-old route between Occident and Orient.

This has a religious, as well as a political aspect. Oriental paganism has pushed its way into Germany, but the political manifestations of Christianity have penetrated far to the eastward. Even where the Moslem faith holds fast, the political and military program of the Allies meets with support.

At the crossroads stands Italy. Rome laid the foundation of the Western World, and was through the Middle Ages the base of Christianity. Today it is assailed by doubts. The materialistic philosophy—but not the mysticism—of the oriental dictatorships has made a strong appeal to the hard-headed Mussolini. Having the Pope as a next-door neighbor complicates the situation. Italy's choice, when made, will be significant and interesting, but not decisive.

Rex Miller



MEN IN WHITE

DID you see those men in white at the World's Fair? That was a small size sample of what goes on every day, seven days a week down on the farm at milking time. Maybe you noticed how clean and careful they were, but did you know that those men in white have to pass hygienic examinations before they are admitted to bovine society? That's just another indication of the extreme precautions we insist be taken with every drop of milk that bears the name of Borden's. Indeed, even before Elsie, the Borden Cow, is milked, our doctors have examined her. She must be in the pink of condition, fed right, housed right, healthy and happy. Still we're not content. Our laboratory experts must test the milk before it is bottled for you. All this costs money. But it's worth every cent, we think you'll agree. And you'll say so, too, when you taste a rich and creamy glass of Golden Crest, Borden's Farm Products.

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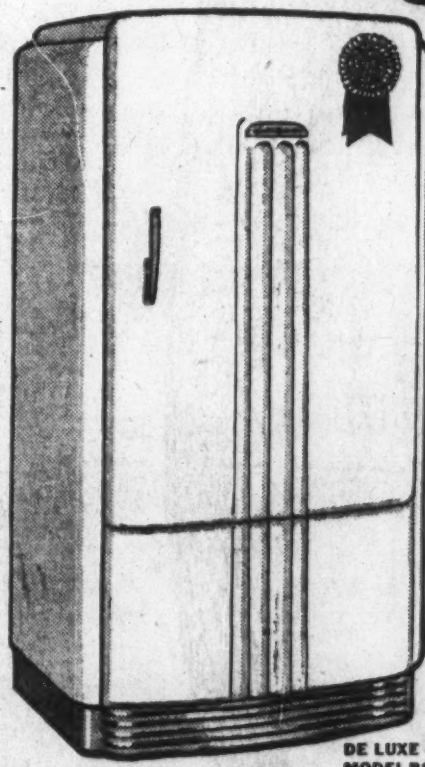
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France Forces Recall of Red Envoy

PARIS, March 27 (P)—Diplomatic relations between Soviet Russia and France entered a more strained period today with the recall—at French request—of the Russian Ambassador to Paris.

An official spokesman charged today that France and its ally, Great Britain, were "insulted" by a telegram which the envoy, Jacob Surits, recently attempted to send to Joseph Stalin, congratulating him on the peace treaty with Finland as a stroke against "British-French warmongers."

Mr. Surits did not make use of his diplomatic immunity by sending the message in code, but instead handed it into the regular channels of the French Post Office. The Government considered the telegram, written in precise French, an undiplomatic act and an attempt by the envoy to use regular communications for Communist propaganda.

Halted by Censor

Ordinary telegrams are subject to censorship. Mr. Surits' message therefore was stopped by the French censor. It was later sent to the French Chargé d'Affaires in Moscow, who handed it to Russian Premier-Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov with France's request that Mr. Surits be recalled.

Mr. Surits is expected to leave Paris for Moscow within a few days. His recall means that neither nation will have an Ambassador in the other's capital. The French envoy, Paul Emile Nagiar, has been on "leave" since Feb. 3.

Warning to Russia

The French demand that Russia recall Mr. Surits was interpreted as a "warning" to Russia from the new "win-the-war" Government under Premier Paul Reynaud that it intends to take a stiffer diplomatic course in the conflict with

Germany, Russia's new found friend.

The French, who have been engaged in an intensive battle with underground Communist organizations, also are said to be disturbed by a reported increase in Russian espionage.

The official French spokesman said that normal relations had been maintained with Russia, "above all for reasons of practical order."

However, he added, France "does not intend to be duped. France intends to make her rights vigorously respected."

"She will not tolerate that acts particularly directed against her be committed under the cover of neutrality."

As long ago as Jan. 14 Philippe Henriot filed a resolution in the Chamber of Deputies, demanding severance of diplomatic relations with Moscow, and today a French press campaign toward the same end appeared to be gaining momentum.

Reds' Statement

MOSCOW, March 27 (P)—Soviet Russia announced today that its Ambassador to Paris is being recalled at the request of the French Government.

The Tass communiqué on withdrawal of Jacob Surits follows: "On March 19 the French Chargé d'Affaires at Moscow (Jean) Payart, informed the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs Molotov that the French Government regarded a telegram signed by the Soviet Ambassador to Paris, Surits, and delivered to the telegraph for transmission to Stalin at Moscow on the occasion of the conclusion of a peace treaty between the U. S. S. R. and Finland as intervention by the Ambassador in the internal political life of France."

"According to Payart's statement, the French Government deems incorrect with regard to the French Government certain expressions in the telegram signed by the Ambassador, underlined in excerpts from the telegram given below, namely:

"Thanks to the wisdom of the Soviet Government and to our valiant Red Army, the plans of the British-French warmongers who attempted to fan the flames of war in Northeastern Europe again failed. . . . (The words 'plans of the British-French warmongers' were underlined.)

"Also:

"The Soviet Union remains an impregnable fortress against which the sinister schemes of the enemies of Socialism and of the working people of the whole world will crash. . . . (The words 'sinister schemes of the enemies of Socialism' were underlined.)

"Although this telegram was stopped by the censor, the French Government declared that Surits would no longer be regarded by the French Government as 'persona grata,' and expressed the desire that Surits be recalled by the Soviet Government."

"In this connection, on March 26 the Assistant People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs Lofzofsky

handed Payart the following reply of the Soviet Government:

"1. The Government of the U. S. S. R. finds no substantial ground for the French Ambassador Surits any longer as 'persona grata' on the strength of the contents of the telegram signed by Surits for transmission to Moscow, in which no mention was even made of the French Government."

"2. However, inasmuch as the French Government formally raises the question of confidence with regard to Surits, the Government of the U. S. S. R. informs it that Surits is being released from his duties as Ambassador of the U. S. S. R. to France."

Two Veterans Of Spee Action Pose for Artist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Two of the complement of the Exeter, when that cruiser took part in the naval action off the mouth of the Plate River against the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee have been sitting for their portraits.

These two shipmates are not sailors, Not A. B.'s anyway. They are a cat and a canary. The cat's name is Scouse.

The canary bears the name Admiral Graf Spee, because it was hatched during the action with the pocket battleship.

The portraits are being painted by Mrs. G. Shaw Baker, painter of animal pictures. Mrs. Baker had obtained permission to paint Scouse, when Stoker Smith, proud owner of Canary Admiral Graf Spee, rushed to the railroad terminus where the artist was due to meet the cat and personally pressed the claims of his feathered friend to the equal honor of portraiture.

Photo Ban Tightened In Army-Navy Lines

WASHINGTON, March 27 (P)—President Roosevelt has formally put into effect a tight ban on unauthorized photographs, which might imperil Army or Navy secrets.

On the eve of the fleet's annual war games in the Pacific, he signed an executive order detailing numerous places and objects which may be photographed or mapped only with official permission and censorship.

Included were all military and naval posts, closed naval harbors, areas required for fleet purposes, factories turning out material for the armed services, and all equipment and documents officially rated "secret," "confidential," or "restricted."

The order made effective a two-year Act approved by Congress at the request of the War and Navy Departments. Some provisions had been put into effect earlier. Violations of the Act are punishable by a maximum fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment up to one year.

Ryti Reorganizes Finland's Cabinet



Prime Minister Risto Ryti of Finland

British Claim Spee Scuttled When Crew Refused to Fight

LONDON, March 27 (P)—The British Admiralty, dealing anew with the incident of the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, announced that it had learned from witnesses aboard British merchantmen in the harbor of Montevideo at the time that the warship's crew refused to take the Graf Spee to battle at sea after eight appeals from her officers.

[In Montevideo and Buenos Aires, most officials who saw the four-day sea drama were inclined to discount this premise. The same reports were heard last December but received no confirmation. Three neutral naval attaches expressed the belief that no merchantman was close enough to the Graf Spee to hear or observe accurately what transpired on her decks.]

The Admiral Graf Spee put into Montevideo on Dec. 14 after a running battle with three British cruisers. Uruguayan authorities

permitted her to land 36 crewmen killed and 60 wounded in the battle and stay in harbor 72 hours for repairs while British cruisers gathered off the coast to block an expected dash by the Graf Spee for the open sea.

On Dec. 17, however, the Admiral Graf Spee was blown up near the entrance to Montevideo Harbor by order, according to an official German announcement, of Chancellor Hitler.

"During the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 16," said the statement, "a factor arose which the German Command had not taken into account. The crew of the Graf Spee refused to take their ship to sea. Between 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. the crew of the Graf Spee were mustered on deck at least eight times and harangued by one officer after another."

"A final appeal to the men was made by Capt. Hans Langsdorff himself but still the men refused to return to duty. During these mutters the Graf Spee's crew broke ranks, shouted and behaved in a disorderly manner verging on the riotous."

The statement said Captain Langsdorff then went ashore and consulted with the German Minister to Uruguay and "this advice must have been cable to Hitler about that hour and the reply ordering the scuttling of the ship was received about midnight."

Officers had previously protested against the order to scuttle the ship, continued the statement, and had called for volunteers from the crew to go out and fight. Only about 60 men of the crew of more than 900 stepped forward.

The statement said reports of insubordination on the part of the crew and their refusal to obey orders had been confirmed by observers aboard the British merchant ships Lynton Grange and Trekieva "and other vessels both naval and mercantile which were moored close to the Graf Spee."

Actor From German Films To Do British Broadcasts

LONDON (P)—Furthering its propaganda battle the British Broadcasting Corporation has engaged Karl Stepanek, Czech movie actor who once played in German films, to make German language broadcasts.

Spee Saw British First

The German ship sighted them when they were beam on and recognized them first, Captain Parry says. She opened fire three minutes before the first British ships, the Exeter, fired. The British ships at once began carrying out their tactics of subjecting their enemy to a crossfire. But in the first 15 minutes of the battle the Exeter was hit by four 11-inch shells which did much damage, put four of her six 8 inch guns out of action and killed almost everyone on the bridge.

At the end of this period the light cruisers had begun to annoy the Spee, and Captain Parry reveals that she put one 11-inch gun turret onto the Ajax and Achilles alternately, but without success. Eight minutes later the German ship laid her first smoke screen and disappeared behind it. This first phase of the battle from 6:18 to 6:38 a. m. left the Exeter considerably damaged, the other cruisers unharmed. The fire of the 11-inch guns had been concentrated on the Exeter, the 5.9's on the other cruisers.

It was in the second phase that the German ship lost her opportunity. The Exeter was hit twice more by 11-inch shells, suffered flooding and took a list of seven degrees. Then an 11-inch shell burst near the Achilles, causing casualties in the fire control tower. The guns were completely thrown off their targets for some time, and owing to confusion about the fall of shot from the two ships the Ajax also lost the target. "For a considerable time," says Captain Parry, "neither ship can have hit the enemy effectively. Thus, the gunfire of the three British ships deteriorated severely,

Coalition Ministry calls on all parties to aid reconstruction—Witting follows Tanner.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 27 (P)—Prime Minister Risto Ryti, who negotiated peace with Moscow, reorganized his Government today, forming a Cabinet officially described as a Coalition Ministry uniting all parties for the task of reconstruction.

President Kallio described the Russia-Finnish Peace Treaty as "immediate" in a message to the retiring Cabinet, but said the terms were "preferable to years of sanguinary war in face of great odds."

Mr. Kallio praised the four months of the War Cabinet, saying "You consented to accept responsibility for the Government of the Nation although you knew that this peace-loving country was not adequately prepared for war and that the aggressor had resorted from the first moment to the use of all instruments of modern warfare."

The President appealed to all factions to co-operate in the rebuilding of Finland.

Vaasio Tanner, Foreign Minister in the old Government who was the target of bitter personal attacks by the Soviet press and radio, was stepped down to the post of Minister of Welfare. The new Foreign Minister is Rolf Johan Witting, veteran of varied political and financial experience. He served twice as Minister of Communications and Public Works 1924-25, 1930-31. He is a member of the Swedish People's Party. In private life he has been assistant astronomer at Helsingfors Observatory and Director of the Finnish Institute for Sea Exploration.

Others in the new Cabinet: Justice—Oskari Lehtonen. Interior—Ernst von Born.

War—Maj. Gen. Karl Rudolf Walden.

General Walden also was a member of the peace delegation.

Finance—Mauno Pekkala.

Education—Antti Kukkonen.

Agriculture—Pekka Heikinen and Juho Koivisto.

Commerce—Vaasio Kotilainen.

Social—Karl August Fagerholm.

Communications—Vaasio Salavaara and Karl Erik Ekholm.

Mr. Pekkala was Minister of Finance and Mr. Fagerholm, Minister of Social Welfare, in the last Government.

The new Minister of Justice, Mr. Lehtonen, is a member of the Coalition Party; Interior Minister von Born is a member of the Swedish People's Party; Ministers Pekkala, Salavaara, Fagerholm and Tanner are members of the dominant Social Democratic group; Ministers Kukkonen, Heikinen, and Koivisto are Agrarian Party members. Other members are described as non-partisan.

Graf Spee Failed in Chance To Sink British Cruisers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—There was a moment in the action between the German "pocket battleship" Admiral Graf Spee and the British light cruisers Ajax and Achilles Dec. 14 when both the light cruisers were off the target and the Graf Spee might easily have sunk them, according to an official report prepared for the Naval Board here by Capt. W. E. Parry, commander of the New Zealand cruiser Achilles.

The report of Captain Parry, whose ship had returned here for a refit shows that the British were unaware of the victory they were obtaining. During the engagement there was much discouragement at their lack of success, the report indicates. Finally, action was broken off because it seemed useless to continue pelting the heavily armored ship with their small shells, although the small cruisers held grimly to their heavy foe.

When the two cruisers came together with the heavier cruiser Exeter to hunt the Admiral Graf Spee on December 13, they actually practiced the tactics they used to worry the pocket battleship a few hours later.

Spee Saw British First

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Altmark Reaches Reich After Running Blockade

BERLIN, March 27 (P)—The German naval auxiliary vessel Altmark arrived at Kiel, Germany, today after a long and adventurous war cruise abroad.

By the Associated Press

The German prison ship Altmark was believed safely in German waters today after having slipped down the coast of Norway and through Danish waters in spite of the British blockade reported tightening in that area.

Reports from Copenhagen stated that the vessel, from which the British destroyed Cossack rescued 299 British merchant seamen Feb. 16 in Jostedal, in Norwegian territorial waters, had reached Langeland Island, just north of Kiel, Germany, March 24. She left there today, apparently without incident.

The 12,000-ton Altmark served as prison and supply ship for the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee until the latter's career as a raider in the South Atlantic was ended by the Battle of Montevideo Dec. 13.

Goed for Germany

Concentration of British destroyers and submarines in the Skagerrak, off the Danish and Norwegian coasts, aimed primarily at cutting Germany's ore supplies from Sweden, was taken by neutral observers in London as a move to goad Germany to send out a cruiser squadron against these comparatively lightly armed British ships.

The British probably would have some heavy units nearby to fall upon the Germans with superior power, these sources declared.

The Norwegian Admiralty announced that eight or nine British destroyers were sighted in Norwegian waters on at least two occasions March 22, when German ships were passing the coast, and that a Norwegian torpedo boat fired a warning shot in one instance.

British Foreign Office sources said a Norwegian protest alleging that territorial waters had been violated was being studied and "the entire affair is being investigated."

The Norwegian report said that country's Minister to London had been instructed to make another protest of alleged violation of Norwegian waters by the British.

Word that the British Air Force would help combat any spring rush of German submarines came with unofficial reports that British bombers had sunk two submarines this month in the North Sea and that the big aircraft carrier Ark Royal was on duty again after a "wash and brushup" at Portsmouth, England.

Since the war began, the Ark Royal, which Germany earlier declared had been sunk, has ranged

from the North Atlantic to South America, and it was disclosed that her planes already had been used against submarines.

Shippers at Bergen, Norway, were advised that the 3,794-ton freighter Cometa, whose home port is Bergen, was torpedoed and sunk March 26 while in the British contraband control base at Kirkwall, in the Orkney Islands off Northern Scotland.

The newspaper Bergen Aftenblad criticized the British for taking the ship into the contraband base after the British Consul at Bergen was said to have given her "official clearance." She carried a cargo of Norwegian goods.

Mounting Losses

Meanwhile Britain continued to count its mounting mercantile losses. Belated reports of the sinking, March 24, from an undisclosed cause, of the British tanker Daghestan, 5,742 tons, spoiled a British Admiralty announcement made March 26 that the week ending March 24 at midnight was the first since the war began in which no British or Allied merchantman had been sunk.

The 6,574-ton British steamer Castlemoor was reported overdue and was feared lost with her crew of 40, while 36 survivors from the 6,922-ton British steamer Rossington Court, rammed and sunk by an unidentified tanker in mid-Atlantic March 13, were landed in Britain by a motorship which had rescued them from a single lifeboat.

Neutral merchant shipping casualties reported included the Italian steamer Italo Balbo, 5,114 tons, damaged in a collision with an unidentified Danish ship off the southeast coast of England; and the Netherlands coasting vessel Saba, 400 tons, reported a week overdue at Amsterdam and feared lost with her crew of seven.

In London the Ministry of Economic Warfare announced that 11 United States merchant vessels were examined at British contraband control bases between March 9 and 23.

Mauretania Sails

BALBOA, Canal Zone, March 27 (P)—The British liner Mauretania, stripped of furnishings and bound on a secret war mission, sailed into the Pacific Ocean today for an unannounced destination after a cautious trip, which took 9 1/2 hours, through the Panama Canal.

As the 35,739-ton liner steamed away, her crew lustily sang "It's a long way to Tipperary." Agents said she was crossing the Pacific and it was believed she was bound for Australia to become a troopship.

The liner arrived at the Atlantic end of the Canal March 25, five days out of New York. She started through the Canal March 26, pausing here only long enough to take on supplies.

Optical Company Defends Procedure

NEW YORK, March 27 (P)—The Bausch and Lomb Optical Company, of Rochester, N. Y., accused in a Federal indictment of conspiracy to control the world supply of military optical instruments, contended today it had considered it to the "best interests of all" to confine production of the instruments to the sole use of the United States Government.

Bausch and Lomb, with the Carl Zeiss Company, of Germany, and the latter's New York subsidiary, was named in an indictment handed up yesterday by a Federal Grand Jury. The indictment charged violation of anti-trust laws. It also named three Bausch and Lomb officers.

M. Herbert Eisenhart, President of Bausch and Lomb, declared the "chief complaint" appeared to be that, except during the last war and in two subsequent instances, "Bausch and Lomb has never supplied optical fire control instruments for foreign governments."

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France Closes Camps For Spanish Refugees

PARIS, March 27 (AP)—French Government camps for Spanish Civil War refugees, whose number reached 800,000 after Gen. Francisco Franco's Nationalists drove through Barcelona to the French border a year ago last January, will be closed completely by the end of this month.

French officials, in announcing this decision today, said that of the flood of refugees Spanish Republicans only 6,000 men remained in the once extensive cantonments. Official records were produced to deny allegations made recently in the United States and Mexico that the refugees had received "bad treatment."

Of the original half million men, women and children who streamed across the frontier before the victorious Franco advance, only 155,000 remain in France, the officials said, and with the exception of the 6,000 still in camps, they have been assimilated in the nation's war effort against Germany.

50,000 Absorbed By Industry
The remaining 345,000 either have elected to return to Spain, or have taken refuge in Latin American or other countries, it is said.

Among the men in the 155,000 refugees remaining in France, official records show, 50,000 have been integrated into French industry and are receiving the same wages as Frenchmen.

Another group of 54,000 asked to be considered as political refugees at the start of the war with Germany and thus became subject to the 1939 decree obliging all political refugees to join mobilized labor corps for work on farms, highways, railroads and in other occupations.

This form of labor is held of-

ficially to be voluntary, since "the refugees are free to leave the country whenever they wish."

As long as they remain and work, they are assured of their own keep and their families receive the same Government allowances that those of mobilized Frenchmen get—that is 12 francs a day (about 25 cents) for women in cities, and five francs, 50 centimes a day for each child.

Children Get Ten Cents
The allotments for farm women and children are seven francs and five francs (about 10 cents) respectively. About 50,000 Spanish women and children now are receiving these grants, according to Government records.

Recent demonstrations in the Americas against the treatment of refugees, the French contend, were falsely founded on a "report" published as coming from the Government organization in charge of the camps. Actually, no report on their operation has been issued in months, it was said.

The French Government estimates it has spent more than 1 billion francs (about \$25,000,000) on the refugees from February through December, 1939. Figures on expenditures since then or the large amounts donated by private French and American quarters are not available.

BERLIN, March 27 (AP)—Authorized German sources disclosed today that an order issued by the Government-General of Poland forbids emigration of Jews from its territory for an indefinite time. The order applies to Polish Jews as well as to those without nationality or whose citizenship is unclear.

Nazi Propaganda Falls Down On Crusoe's German Origins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—British humor was recently called upon to rescue one of the boyhood heroes of nearly every Englishman from the toils of Germany's propaganda machine. By a coincidence, at the same time to a day that the British Government announced a new progressive colonial policy, a correspondent of the Danzian Vorposten revealed in an article how Robinson Crusoe's adventures are an allegory and a confession of British imperialism, which resulted in Man Friday losing what was his rightful Lebensraum.

Defoe's book appears to be as popular among German boys and girls as it is among British boys and girls, so the writer warns youthful readers that they must not imagine that "there is nothing to be seen in this book except the representation of the development of human qualities and the slow development of all culture and civilization."

What particularly delights Britons is that the article does not mention the fact, revealed in Defoe's first paragraph, that Crusoe's real name was Kreutznaer and his family came from Bremen, Germany.

Charging Defoe with being a propagandist for Britain, the article summarizes the story as follows:

"This man Robinson was wrecked on a desert island. This is very tragic, and his behavior corresponds to the situation. He is a Briton and therefore extremely pious, although he has not yet quite forgotten the pretty girl he loved in his youth. Now observe; he suddenly feels himself the ruler of this island! He is the pole round which the whole life of this island must turn. When savages appear on the horizon who have for centuries held their celebrations on it he feels—and what Briton would feel otherwise—that this is an impudent act on the part of gaudy creatures who would damage and limit his rights—and they are already considerable. So he takes his rifle in his hand and looses off. The fact that his opponents have no corre-

Republican Jury To Try Lawrence

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 27 (AP)—A jury of registered Republicans—nine men and three women—was chosen March 26 for the trial of David L. Lawrence, Pennsylvania's Democratic Chairman, and seven fellow politicians on charges of conspiracy to assassinate Commonwealth workers for political purposes.

Included among the defendants is Ralph H. Bashore, Secretary of the State Democratic Committee and, like Mr. Lawrence, a Cabinet member in the Administration of the then Governor, George H. Earle, who now is Minister to Bulgaria.

The State charges the defendants—six are lesser party workers—conspired to collect \$2,000,000 by forcing State workers to contribute percentages of their salaries.

Five minor party workers have been indicted on both conspiracy and extortion charges.

The eight will be tried together on the conspiracy charge. Trial of the five for extortion will follow.

Previous trials resulted in conviction of Roy E. Brownmiller, former State Secretary of Highways, on charges of failing to halt padding of State highway payrolls, and of James P. Kirk and Victor Skok, Pittsburgh insurance men, of conspiracy to monopolize the bonding business on road contracts. All three have appealed their sentences and fines to the State Superior Court.

'Color Villages' For So. Australia

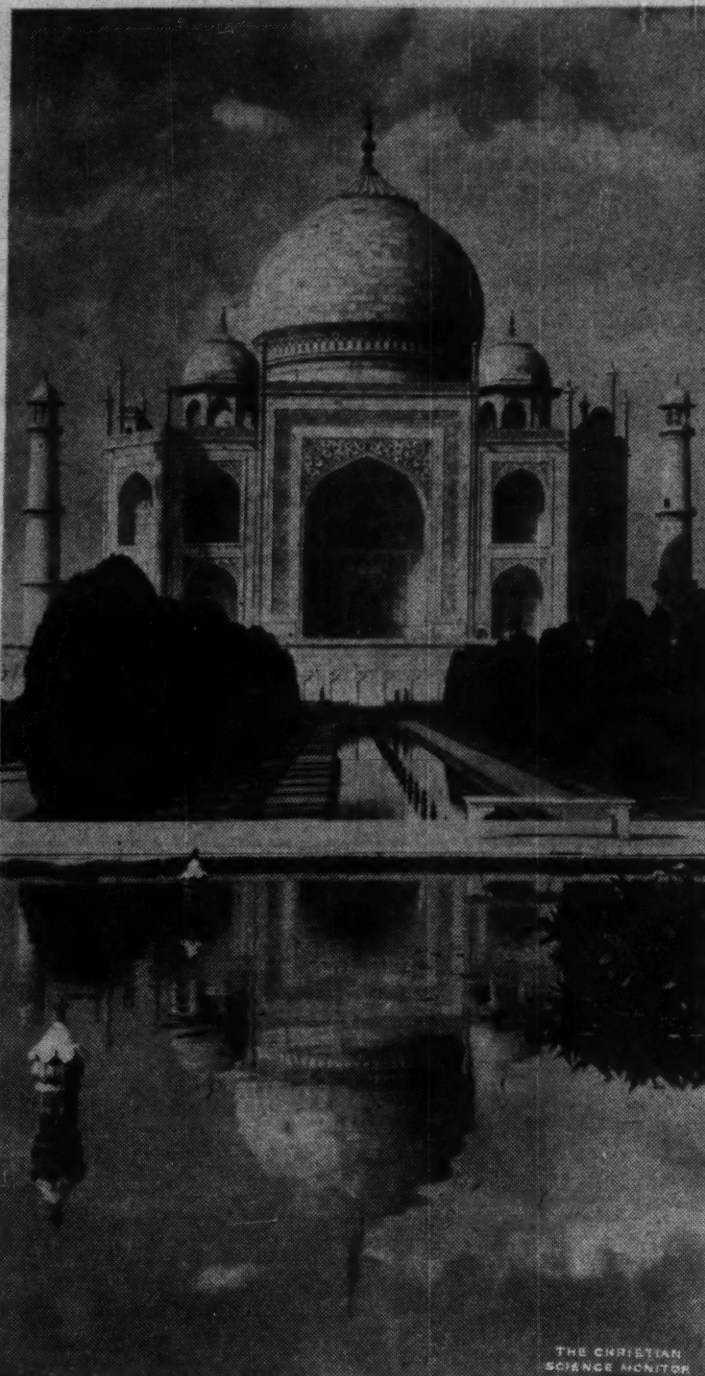
Special To The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Under special legislation passed last year, the establishment of color villages, to enhance the beauty of the countryside, are to be undertaken. There is now power for municipal and district councils to authorize owners and occupiers of land to plant trees or shrubs on roads flanking their properties.

Where necessary owners may fence in the trees and the only bar to planting is where traffic may be impeded. As far as possible each district will select a distinctive species—the gold of wattle, silver of almond trees, gay blue of jacarandas, or the pale pink and warm red of flowering gums.

In the State-wide effort will be local governing authorities, schools, Returned Soldiers Association, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and all civic welfare organizations.

Time for Repair



E. M. Newman from Wide World

Scaffolding Soon to Go Up Around Taj Mahal

AGRA, India—The 300-year-old Taj Mahal here will soon be covered by scaffolding while any necessary repairs are made to the magnificent dome. The order to inspect and repair the dome was made after an American tourist reported that it was threatened by decay. The Government has stated in the Central Assembly that immediate inquiry will be made to determine the steps needed in repairing the famous structure.

Gandhi Orders Party Registry

LONDON, March 27 (AP)—Reuters, British news agency, in a Bombay dispatch today said Mohandas K. Gandhi has written for publication in his newspaper Harijan on March 30 orders for a nationwide registration of All-India Congress members who are willing to suffer imprisonment—interpreted as a preparatory step for some form of civil disobedience.

"I shall not be able to fight so long as we have violence in our midst," the Indian Nationalist leader wrote, "but I will fight if the proposed register is honest."

Conditions for the registration include cultivation of the spirit of good will to all, abolition of untouchability, regular hand-spinning and habitual use of home-

Strike Violence

BOMBAY (AP)—The strike of 130,000 Bombay textile mill work-

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Hungary Discloses French 1920 Diplomatic Dealings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—The secret history of negotiations between France and Hungary in 1920, in which France sought tentatively, even as Italy is seeking now, to make Hungary the keystone of its alliances in Eastern Europe, but met with British and Czech opposition, have just been made public today for the first time.

The complete compilation of "Papers and Documents Relating to the Foreign Relations of Hungary, 1919-20," which will be publicly issued in the United States by the Hungarian Foreign Office has been released through the Columbia University Press on April 1.

Documents heretofore secret reveal France as early as 1920 seeking to safeguard itself by alliance against German expansion, and not yet placing its trust in the Little Entente, but rather turning to an already revisionist Hungary and apparently willing to sponsor Hungary's claim for some of its war-lost territory.

How Hungary Aided Poland

The story of Hungarian assistance to Poland during the Polish-Russian War in 1920 and the account of Hungary's efforts to effect a settlement with Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia in 1919 and 1920 is told by the documents, which have been collected and assembled by Prof. Francis Deak, of the Columbia University School of Law, and Deszo Ujvary, Secretary of the Legation in Budapest.

Count Paul Teleki, who today as Premier of Hungary is conferring with officials in Rome, is disclosed to have received, when he was Foreign Minister in 1920, a memorandum from the special representative of the Hungarian Government in Paris, Count Emerich Csaky, as follows:

"According to Paleologue [Secretary General of the French Foreign Office] the Franco-Hungarian rapprochement should be regarded as a long-term affair which will sooner or later lead, however, to the results desired by Hungary. Paleologue repeatedly emphasized that France is firmly determined to base her policy in Eastern Europe on Hungary. France desires to secure a permanent and strong friend in Eastern Europe."

First mention of a possible rapprochement appeared in a note to the earlier Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Somssich, dated Dec. 23, 1919, while a later dispatch from a Hungarian representative in Paris to Count Teleki disclosed more of French plans and Hungarian hopes:

"Since the French are not convinced that the units created from the [Austro-Hungarian] Monarchy can exist independently, the plan is to bring these small states together under French auspices. If we act with circumspection, it will be easy to transfer the center of this group from Vienna to Budapest."

In carrying on the negotiations, now in its fourth week, flared into violence March 27 for the first time. Ignoring a government order prohibiting picketing, strikers assaulted a number of strike breakers.

Only 24 of the city's 64 textile mills are working part-time as a result of the strike launched by workers on March 3 to enforce demands for a 15 per cent war bonus.

The French constantly emphasized the necessity of Hungary's signing the peace treaty before a complete accord could be reached. The French also insisted that the relations of Hungary with its neighbors was a principal concern, while Hungary is revealed as fearing then, even as it does today, that any agreement with its neighbors would be interpreted as an implied renunciation of its claims for territorial concessions.

British and Czechs Opposed

British and Czechoslovakian opposition to the negotiations is evidenced by excerpts from Hungarian notes transmitted homeward from Paris:

"The British High Commissioner . . . protested against the granting of concessions, basing his protest on the peace treaty which provides

that the total income of the Hungarian State should be regarded as security for the Allied and Associated Powers. I am confidentially informed that the Czechs sent a small commission to Paris to ascertain the reasons for Franco-Hungarian friendship and to agitate against Hungary in official and newspaper circles."

Hungarian efforts to come to agreement with Rumania are indicated in correspondence from Admiral Horthy, Regent of Hungary, to the President of Poland, Marshal Pilsudski, in which Admiral Horthy asks Marshal Pilsudski to use his influence toward inducing Rumania to modify its rigorous treatment of Hungarians in Transylvania.

Hungary's measure of military support to Poland in its war with Russia in 1920 also is revealed in

dispatches from Count Teleki to the Hungarian envoy in Warsaw: "The Minister of National Defense put at Poland's disposal the whole reserve of ammunition stored with the Weiss factory at Czepel. He also instructed the factory that for 14 days, beginning yesterday, all production should be for the benefit of Poland. Production expected is 3,000,000 rounds."

Hungary, the sponsors of this publication declare, is the first European country to publish systematically its diplomatic correspondence of the immediate post-World War period. Documents covering 1921 and 1922 will be released soon. In a foreword to the volume, Count Stephen Csaky, Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, says that Hungary, by opening its archives, hopes that it is contributing to the scholarship of international affairs.

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WSYR
WGN
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New Moves Ease Pressure on Rumania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 27.—While Rumania maintains a precarious independence in face of increasing pressure from the dictators, the small kingdom has found relief in reports from the Italo-Hungarian talks in Rome.

The communiqué issued yesterday following conversations between Premier Count Paul Teleki of Hungary and Premier Mussolini, stressing the aim of the two countries "to bend their efforts to keep peace" in southeastern Europe, was taken to imply that Hungary would not be encouraged at the moment to press its claims on Transylvania against Rumania.

The news from Rome offset to some extent the effects of Germany's continuing pressure on Bucharest, which already is said to have succeeded in raising the market rate of exchange to 60 Rumanian lei.

Rumania indeed has many potential dangers to increase its vigilance.

One issue diminishes as among the most serious is that of pan-Slavism. For the moment, however, thanks to Russia's accords with Germany and the Russian attack on Poland, this has considerably diminished. But the pan-Slav movement has at times seemed ready to encircle Rumania.

On the south there is a dissatisfied Bulgaria, anxious to regain the Dobruja territory taken from it by Rumania in 1913; to the north

there is Russia waiting to take back Moscow's lost Bessarabia. On the west there is Yugoslavia which has been continually urging Rumania to negotiate with Hungary over possible return of Transylvania taken from Hungary by Rumania at the close of the war. Further, there is the problem of the discontented Macedonians.

If Russia attacked, would pan-Slavist tendencies swing Bulgaria to the aggressor's side? Would Yugoslavia, at odds with Moscow, but friendly to the Russians as Slavs, stand aloof? Would Bulgaria and Yugoslavia tacitly condone a new Macedonian outbreak provided it did not materially threaten their own interests?

Such questions often enter Rumania's political problems. But they are less serious at the moment. Indeed, the pan-Slav ideal, it is believed, will prove to be less of a real danger than it seems.

The Slav world today, Rumania says, is profoundly divided by geography, religion, language, writing, aspirations, fundamental interests, and even by the social structure of each of its branches.

The Hungarian intrusion into the Danube basin, and the consolidation of the Rumanian element on the slopes of the Carpathians, have irrevocably separated the Slavs of Central and Eastern Europe—the Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Ukrainians, and White Russians from the Slovenes, Croats, Serbs and Bulgars.

Though the common religion of the Slavs was replaced in the Middle Ages by Christianity, the

church has contrived to cut a deep crevasse between the Roman Catholic and the Orthodox groups. Later Islam and Protestantism, in addition to a number of other dissident sects, further disintegrated the Slav peoples. Thus there are today clear-cut national divisions of Moslem and Roman Catholic Croats, Orthodox Catholic and Moslem Serbs, Orthodox, Uniate, Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Moslem Bulgars, Roman Catholic and Protestant Czechs and Slovaks, Orthodox and Uniate Ukrainians.

At the same time the Poles and Slovenes have an enormous majority of Roman Catholics, while the White Russians are for the great part Orthodox, and the church in Russia itself is in permanent conflict with the authorities.

Then again, while at the beginning of the Middle Ages there was only one Slav language, today there are 10 different tongues spoken by the Slavs.

There are at least two different modes of writing—the Cyrillic script adopted by the Bulgarians, the Serbs and Russians, and the Latin characters introduced by the Roman Church to the Slovenes, Croats, Czechs, Slovaks, and Poles. A third—the Glagolitic script—is employed by certain parishes on the Dalmatian coast.

Of all these differences the Rumanians have felt most relieved by the fact that Slav Russia could shake hands with the conqueror of Slav Czechoslovakia, and then trample arm in arm with him over Slav Poland.

Such a blow to pan-Slav ideals is taken as giving ample warning to other small outposts of Slavism against investing too much confidence in the only Slav nation of which Rumania could be afraid.

Australian Woods Have New War Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The resistance of Australian hardwoods to the incendiary substance used in incendiary bombs—has proved so remarkable that Sydney authorities are preparing a special report for the Air Raids Precautions Organization in England.

Special tests here confirmed the opinion of experts that the hardwoods offer greater resistance to the incendiary than the softest timbers. Burning timber in the quantity usually found in incendiary bombs was placed on a steel sheet of the thickness used in ordinary shovels; on imported timbers specially treated abroad to resist fire; and on Australian hardwoods.

The timber burned through the steel in two seconds and through the imported timbers in a minute or less. Australian turpentine wood resisted the burning mixture for 4 minutes 20 seconds and was then only slightly charred. Sydney bluegum was only a shade more charred, and white cypress also failed to burn, though it was not so good as the others.

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Chinese Put Sails on Barrows



Wind Power Speeds Goods to Market. The primitive conveyances are jammed full of various wares, and the peasant pushers use ropes which go over their shoulders and are attached to the handles of the barrows, thus distributing the load. The wheels and axles are of wood, and the greasless axles whine out, the noise heard afar.

Supplies for China Pile Up at Terminal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

CHUNGKING, China.—Despite China's gallant efforts to keep supply routes open, a decided pinch is being felt since Japanese troops cut the road from French Indo-China to Nanning and stopped rail traffic to Yunnanfu by bombing.

Valuable supplies are piling up on the wharves at Haiphong, port terminal of the road and railway. Some estimates of this delayed material place it at well over 140,000 tons. Metals, including factory machinery, some 2,000 trucks, and war supplies, are rusting badly.

Of China's three main routes—to Burma, Russia, and French Indo-China—the latter formerly proved the most valuable. Only about half of the volume, or something under 8,000 tons a month, can be handled over the Burma road.

Serious consideration is being given even to such bare essentials as ammunition for China's armies, now about 5,000,000 strong. Japan's recent war strategy has been to cut off supplies. As a countermeasure, China has built more than 3,000 miles of roads in the interior since the war began, according to Chang Kia-ngau, Minister of Communications. But outside feeder points are vital.

Enormous Difficulties Faced

The difficulties facing China are, of course, enormous. These difficulties are both financial and physical. China must have money to pay for its imports, and it must have practical avenues by which they may be brought in. To achieve a sound trade balance, China must be able to export as well as import, and it needs, therefore, routes which can make it practical to export its cheaply produced native products.

The road from Haiphong to Kweichow and Chungking via Nanning most nearly met these requirements. This road was responsible for China's largest exports. Chinese officials claim that 500 trucks at one time went over the road each day—250 from each direction.

The road through Nanning is easily the shortest and most practical route. Hence repeated Chinese efforts to recapture Nanning. The road is far from level, but is less mountainous than either of the other roads. Its chief handicap is that it lies closest to the Japanese air bases in Canton and on Hainan Island.

Most of the munitions and armaments are brought by the Burma road or from Russia via Sinkiang, but military supplies are not China's only basic need. By the road through Nanning China imported gasoline, cotton, machinery, medical supplies, books, and many manufactured products. More important, perhaps, it exported wood, oil, bristles, embroideries, sheep skins, and herbs—the means of obtaining foreign exchange required to purchase both military supplies and the machinery necessary to industrialize West China.

Road Like a Detour

This great highway begins in Haiphong, in French Indo-China, moves northwest through the great plain carved by the Red River, and crosses the border into China at Chennankuan. For 35 miles beyond the border the road is in bad condition—something like a detour in America. But thereafter to Nanning and beyond, in most places it is as good as a country road. From Nanning, the former

Russia Keeps On In Aid to China

By the Associated Press.

Hong Kong

Unchecked by Moscow's involvement in Europe, Russian supplies are moving by rail, motor truck, and camel caravan across the deserts and plateaus of Central Asia into China.

Because of Japanese bombings along the road link between Sian and Lanchow, capital of Kansu Province, Chinese engineers are pushing construction of an inner highway to link Lanchow with all the important Chinese military and political centers in Szechwan Province, directly to the south, in which is located Chungking, present capital of the Chinese Central Government.

Along this international route through the heart of Central Asia, Russia already has sent China quantities of munitions, heavy duty trucks, and aviation supplies. To supplement the motor transport, which is at periods dependent on weather conditions, a camel caravan service has been organized to haul Russian gasoline into China.

The flow of commerce over the route is not only in one direction. For at least a good part of that which it receives from Russia, China pays with wool, lambskins, brick, tea, and vegetable oil.

Capital of Kwangsi Province, the road goes north and at Tating connects with the road from Kweichow, the present provincial capital. From there on the road is

known to the Chinese as the Chuankwei highway, because it runs through Kweichow and Szechuan. Chuankwei is formed from the last syllable of Szechuan and the first of Kweichow. At Kweichow, Kweichow's Capital, the road meets the road from Burma via Yunnanfu. From Kweichow it goes north to Chungking, China's war Capital. Much of the way is through mountainous territory, and the road is full of steep climbs and sharp turns.

Over China's roads that are still open moves about every kind of transportation. Trucks old and new, Dodges, Chevrolets, Internationals, Fords, and Diesels carry all sorts of goods and all sorts of passengers. Some of the trucks are elaborately camouflaged with paint, and some are just smeared with mud and covered with branches.

Gasoline is expensive in China, and many goods are transported without it. Pack trains wind over the mountains, as well as wheelbarrows and horse-drawn carts. Much is carried by coolies on the two ends of a bamboo pole. The roads support a procession which never stops.

The truck drivers and coolies must sleep and be fed, so that towns and villages on the highway thrive. The new roads are a direct stimulus to the development of China's interior provinces. In every town new hotels, restaurants, and garages have sprung up, and more are being built all the time.

New hotels and restaurants bring new shops and new industries, with schools and other public buildings. The war has done for China's interior what gold did for California—it has caused a boom, and this boom is changing the lives of the people.

Canadian Liberals Win

Continued from Page 1

between the two parties. Both professed the desire to prosecute the war to the full. What was in dispute was the relative capacity of the two parties to run the Government in wartime. There is no question that the people as a whole did not feel sufficient confidence in the personnel of the Conservative Party in the last House of Commons. There were not enough outstanding leaders.

Ontario Held by Liberals. The Government, on the other hand, had a heavy majority. Its leaders became steadily better known and presented a more imposing front than the Conservatives. The Province of Ontario, old Conservative stronghold, failed to return to the ranks of the Conservative Party.

That Province with its 82 seats constituted the main hope of Dr. Manion and his followers and as it remained Liberal the "National Government" was doomed. Domestic issues and attacks on the conduct of war seemed to play little part in the people's decision. The bitterness of the attacks may have proved a boomerang. Quite obviously Ontario Premier Mitchell Hepburn's ill-considered attack on the St. Thomas Air School administration did not help the Conservatives.

The vote is clearly a strong vote of confidence. It has placed on the Liberal Government the immense and sole responsibility of carrying on the war effort with vigor and despatch. The Liberals again pledged themselves to do this during the campaign. Few Changes Made. Since the expected losses for the Liberal Government did not materialize, the election results appear almost identical with the standing at the last election except that the Social Credit Party has lost some seats. The Canadian Commonwealth Federation also, although holding its own numerically, remains politically stagnant. For while it vigorously opposed "menaces" to parliamentary rights and civil liberties its influence was damaged by its opposition to participation in the war.

The Social Credit Party, affiliated with the New Democracy Party, suffered because this alliance was still too new and its tenets too cloudy at a time when "realism" is in the saddle. The National Government plan of the Conservatives evidently failed to catch the imagination of the people. Possibly many held the idea premature, and some, particularly in Quebec, no doubt felt that a National Government held the seeds of disunion, although both major parties definitely repudiated conscription. The country quite evidently decided to live up to the old adage so frequently quoted during the election about "changing horses while crossing the stream."

The weakness of the present situation remains the absence of a strong, vital Opposition.

Costly to Lose

OTTAWA, March 27 (AP).—The Canadian Government stood to gain more than \$31,000 today from badly-defeated candidates for the House of Commons in yesterday's election.

Each candidate had to post \$200, which is forfeit if he failed to poll half as many votes as the winner. A late tabulation showed 137 such losers.

Filipino and Chinese Kinship Softens Immigration Dispute

The approach of Philippine independence from the United States combined with Japan's attempt to establish a new order in the Far East directly concerns the United States Far Eastern foreign policy. To make a study of the economic, political, and social issues in the Philippine Islands, The Christian Science Monitor has sent its chief Far Eastern correspondent to Manila. Here is another of a group of stories based on his study.

By Randall Gould. Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

MANILA.—Whether in times of peace or of war, Chinese are much interested in the Philippine Commonwealth's new ideas for restriction of immigration into a tropic archipelago which has been good to the Chinese, and in which the Chinese influence is generally agreed to have been beneficial.

There are Filipinos who realize, as does President Gonzales of the University of the Philippines, the close Chinese kinship to the Filipino people. Chinese Consul General C. Kuangsheng Young puts it that the Chinese is, to the Filipino, "not only a friend but a relative. Names like those of Lim (there is a Lim who is chief of staff of the Filipino army) and Yulo (a Yulo is Speaker of the National Assembly) disclose Chinese origin. Many Chinese feel that China and the Philippines should feel like Great Britain and America.

It is of course obvious that an unlimited or uncontrolled immigration by Chinese would work hardships on the Philippines, especially as regards the laboring class. On the other hand, it is felt to be poor policy to lay down a flat number of annual immigrants of each nationality, all alike, as compared with the American quota system based on 2 per cent of the foreign population in America on a certain date.

If any such system were to take such a date as 1890, it would give the Chinese a tremendous "edge," while the Japanese would be nowhere.

Chinese-Japanese Line Drawn. A quotation from the American-edited Philippine Magazine may here be interjected:

"A distinction should be made between the Chinese and the Japanese. The Chinese are not the subjects of an imperialistic and aggressive state, at least at the present time. They have performed and still perform a most important function. They have intermarried with the local population to a large extent; a considerable proportion of Filipinos, in fact, have Chinese blood and bear Chinese names, or names of Chinese derivation, pointing to a long and fruitful association that has been of definite benefit to the country. Yet the Chinese as Chinese should realize that changes are taking place in this country that are wholly natural....

There seems no reason to think that the Chinese or their authorities have any desire to be unreasonable. Being good bargainers, however, they are naturally out to do as well as they can for themselves in the issues both of retail trade and of immigration. They view with dismay proposals to limit them to 1,000 new entrants a year, or 500 or even fewer as has been proposed. It seems they

might accept 2,000 without objection, but they prefer a quota system limiting the Japanese considerably more.

The number of Chinese in the islands has been subject to wide estimate. Some say there are 400,000 or 500,000 or even more. Certainly that may be true if Filipinos with Chinese blood are to be counted as Chinese, but 120,000 or less is officially (by Chinese) regarded as about the size of it for pure-blooded Chinese.

Scandal About Smuggling

It is admitted that there has been much scandal about smuggling in of Chinese. In 1938 the President "fired" everyone in the Immigration Bureau, including the chief, for irregularities. But it is declared that one of the contributory causes was a policy of unnecessary restriction, delay, and inconvenience, which encourages illegality. Chinese, it is insisted, are subjected to unlawful discrimination which entails much delay and trouble in gaining admission as compared with people of many other nationalities. Of course the present policy is that true immigration is forbidden to China (in line with American law on the subject), but the law allows certain classes, including merchants, to enter. It is felt that neither present practice nor future legislation, whether it must be approved by the American President as at present or be entirely the Philippines' business later, should be hard on the Chinese—85 to 90 per cent of whom come in good faith, with no effort at evasion.

"The Philippines," says Consul General Young, "have nothing to fear from the Chinese, who are assimilable, law-abiding, and have no political motives. They make a living, but they render service in return."

There is Chinese objection to the new naturalization law which requires 10 years' residence and ability to speak and write either English or Spanish, plus one of the native dialects. This bars the majority of Chinese, and it is felt by their community that it would be better for the islands if citizenship of desirable Chinese could be facilitated. What is more, Philippine law provides that a child born of foreign parents retains the nationality of the parents, so the problem goes on generation after generation.

Summing up, it is the view of Chinese here that the proximity of China and the Philippines is greater than is generally realized, with the airplane, the telephone, radio and cable, and the modern steamship bringing them even closer; that the troubles of the countries ought only to bring them closer because they are potentially beneficial to each other with no potentialities of menace.

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DEWEES

Teachers and Labor Rally Against N. Y. Salary Cut Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—Teacher leaders here and at Albany, backed up by the New York State Federation of Labor, are rallying their forces to resist a pay-cut bill introduced by Republican legislators in what teachers declare is a "highly unfair" attempt to balance the City and State budget solely at the expense of the schools.

To prevent what they say is the most drastic threat of recent years to the status quo of teachers salaries, legislative experts representing approximately the entire body of 36,000 teachers are exerting pressure on members of the State Legislature while a concerted effort is being made here to line up protests from individual teachers.

The bill, which is scheduled for action in Albany tomorrow, would permit the Board of Education to make salary reductions up to 10 per cent for those receiving \$5,000 or more. Furthermore, it would give the Board of Education the right to take away all or part of the last increases in pay received by teachers in the less-than-\$5,000 class under legislation passed in 1930.

Claim \$5,000,000 Saving

Advocates of the proposed bill stress that, along with Transit Commission legislation, it will save the city \$5,000,000.

The Joint Committee of Teachers Organizations, with which 75 teachers groups are affiliated, insists that there is no "actual budget crisis." If there were, according to a spokesman for the Committee, who stressed that the city's taxing power had not been exhausted "nor have funds for bridges, tunnels and other improvements," the teachers would be willing to take a cut.

"The Joint Committee is vigorously campaigning against the bill," he said. "We feel it is very unfair to try to balance the State and city budget solely at the expense of the teachers. We are asking Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia to repudiate the bill since he has come out with the statement that he does not favor a pay cut."

The possibility, suggested by Assemblyman Abbot Low Moffat (R) that certain other city employees, including county and judiciary offices, would volunteer co-operation in reducing salaries was held to be "very doubtful."

Point in Bill Is Challenged

Similarly the permissive character of the teachers' pay-cut bill has been challenged.

"Technically, the Board of Education would not be obliged to cut salaries," spokesmen for the teachers said, "but, actually, since there would not be money to carry on the regular services, it would certainly result in a cut."

Dale Zysman, Vice-President of the Teachers Union which has 6,500 members here, saw the pay-cut bill as a move to "toss education into the political arena," which he said would be fought vigorously by the Union.

The latest attempt of the Republican legislators to force a pay cut upon the teachers of New York City is an obvious attempt

to bolster up their coming political campaign in State and Nation," he said. "They intend to lay the basis for economy claims, no matter how false these claims may be and no matter what the cost to education and social services."

"The Governor has presented several suggestions for balancing the budget which the Republican legislators have refused to consider. The Republicans prefer to toss education into the political arena. History has shown that this can only result in serious damage to education."

Danger of Repetition Is Seen

"The general public should be keenly aware that if this attempt succeeds, this easy, though dangerous, method of balancing the budget will be resorted to again and again until education is put back many years."

"Particularly at the present time, when democracy is on the defensive all over the world, must there be no weakening of free public education, the greatest bulwark of democracy?"

The New York State Federation of Labor is "standing shoulder to shoulder" with the teachers in opposing a pay cut, according to an official of the Federation. In the opinion of this body, "teachers work pretty hard for their money, and they are not overpaid." If the cut were for persons receiving \$25,000 instead of \$5,000 a year, the attitude of the Federation might be different, he added.

Among teachers receiving less than \$5,000 who would be affected by the bill would be thousands of those in the grades from kindergarten to 6B, for whom the last raise amounted to \$246 a year. All or part of this increase could be taken away from them.

Latest Torpedo Boat Faces Further Trials

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 27 (AP)—The PT-6, Uncle Sam's newest type torpedo boat for offshore defense work, thundered along at 46 miles an hour yesterday in its first speed test, and then was prepared for grueling trials at sea.

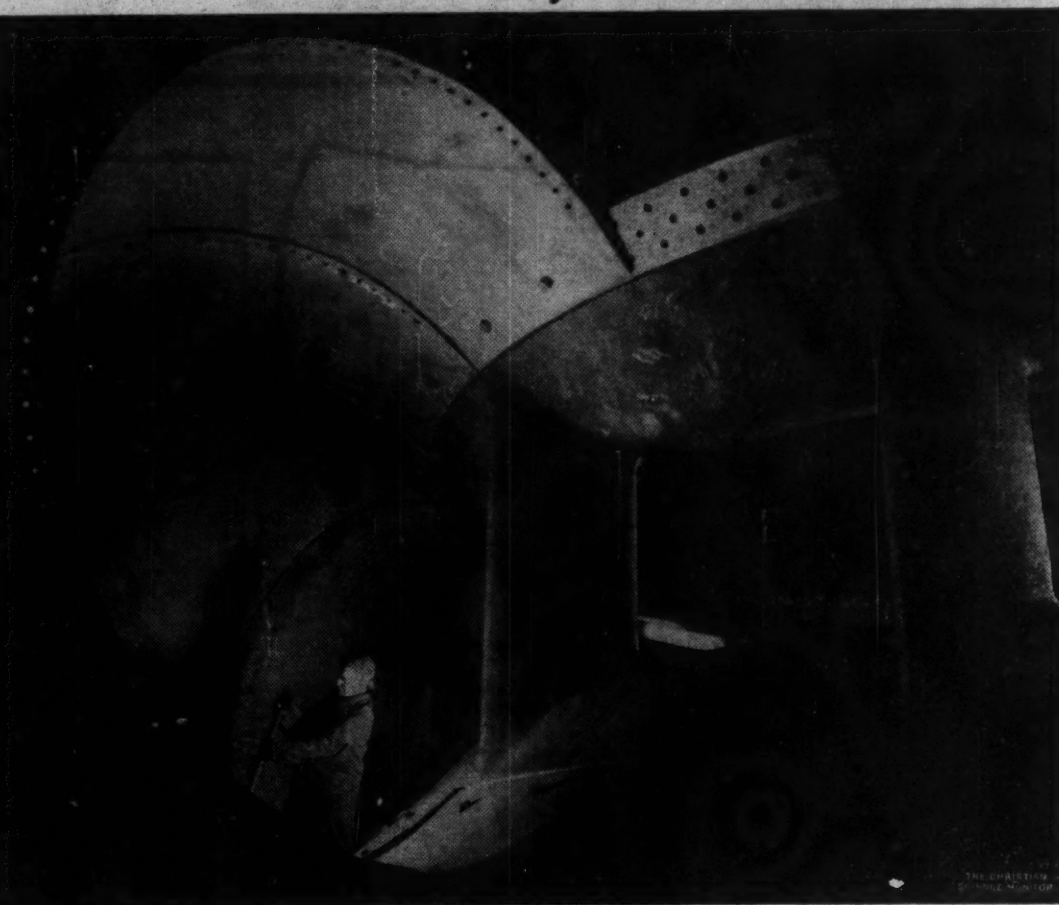
Naval experts watched the heavily powered, 81-foot craft slash across Lake Pontchartrain, termed its performance "satisfactory" and hinted the boat might be superior to anything used by foreign powers.

It was explained the new motors were not broken in and no attempt was made to reach theoretical maximum speed of 60 miles. The PT-6 will get more exhaustive tests in three days on the open Gulf of Mexico.

The PT-6 was the first boat launched under the \$5,000,000 building program authorized by Congress last year to perfect a speedy craft capable of challenging an invading fleet by the use of torpedoes launched at high speed.

Capt. A. Loring Swayse, Lieut. Com. W. D. Leggett, and Com. Robert P. Carney headed naval design experts who rode the novicing craft across the choppy waters

Court Order Bars Delay on Oklahoma Dam



Allis-Chalmers

Turbine Casing for Grand River Dam Near Vinita, Oklahoma

VINITA, Okla. (AP)—Until May 6 construction on the \$20,000,000 Grand River Dam can go ahead unobstructed by any moves of Gov. Leon C. Phillips. A three-judge Federal Court extended to that time its temporary restraining order obtained by the United States against Governor Phillips

and other State officials in the "state rights" argument over payment of damage to roads and bridges to be flooded by the dam.

The huge turbine shown belongs to one of four 20,000-horsepower hydraulic turbines built for the Grand River Dam Authority.

Georgia Seeks Facts for Betterment

After "Mr. Markham Goes to Washington," he journeys into the South, writing his impressions as an American long absent from his homeland. Following is the seventeenth of his articles.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Many of Georgia's automobiles are red. That is not because the Georgians like red. They don't buy red autos, nor even paint them red. The autos paint themselves, with Georgia's red soil.

The rivers are red, too. The Savannah, for example, pours a brick-colored torrent into the Atlantic Ocean. Hills are red, fields are red, meadows are red. The only color in a hundred thousand farm houses is that of red mud tracked over the threshold or of red dust blown through the cracks.

This redness is quite picturesque. Poets write of it, bards sing of it, patriots laud it in orations. Sentimental fathers name their daughters, Scarlett, after it.

But other Georgians write: "The old red hills—are not things of which we should feel proud; rather are they grim reminders of the misuse and abuse we have accorded our soil. They have not always been red. A recent survey indicates that more than half the land of Georgia is affected by soil erosion."

That was written by no less a person than M. D. Collins, State Superintendent of Schools, in a book "for the improvement of instruction."

Facts—For a Better Future

This official State publication, entitled "Saving Georgia's Soils," is representative of a very hopeful force. On every side one sees signs of a new, practical, hard-working Georgia. It is brilliantly exemplified in the Citizens' Fact Finding Movement, which through its "co-ordinating committee" is trying to enlist the present generation in a crusade for establishing a better future.

One cannot even begin to understand Georgia unless he is acquainted with these social forces, striving to improve deficiencies. Georgia is very large, unusually picturesque, exceptionally rich. It takes pride in noble traditions and rejoices in gracious manners. All those things constitute notable treasures in our common American heritage. But in Georgia, also, there are serious defects. And the most vital aspect of contemporary Georgia reality is the widespread, organized efforts of devoted Georgians to remove them. It is not very appropriate for me, an outsider, to stress these defects, but it is very much in place to feel grateful and encouraged that the people here are doing so much to help make a new South and I hope a new America.

During recent years Georgia has been closely identified with a spectacular movie and a great novel, "Gone With the Wind." I am not inclined to criticize a masterfully drawn picture that has entertained so many million Americans. But I cannot but recall how in the little Bulgarian town of Samokov a group of little children used to play with dolls in their yard as cannon were booming on a war front not far away. The Samokov regiment was at the mouths of those cannon as the Samokov children "played house." For children, that was in place.

Rests on Hard Facts

I recall, too, that from 1930 to 1938, the people of Vienna more and more got their grandmas' clothes out of the attics to play with old hoop skirts, reminding them of good old days. What enchanting skirts and bewitching curls I saw at splendid "royal" balls in the Austrian Republic. As they were "playing house" with grandma's clothes in came the Nazis and Vienna's desolation. Southern leaders realize that.

Georgia's "Fact Finders" know the future of their State must rest on hard facts and organized action.

The "Fact Finding Movement" represents 5,000 local groups with a combined membership of 250,000 persons. It embraces a very large proportion of all vital organizations in the State. They are above partisan politics and above social theories; they endeavor only to help Georgia utilize its great natural wealth and man power so as to be a better place in which to live.

The chief work of this movement is not mere criticism. Among its facts, of course, are unpleasant ones, but its foremost aim is to find a way to abolish them, the unpleasant factors. It does not muck rake, but tries to rebuild.

At present, it is studying natural resources, agriculture, industry and commerce, health, education, public welfare, penal systems, politics, taxes and Federal activity. It points out existing problems, shows existing methods of treating them, and seeks improvements. This is designed to be a popular crusade, based on scientific knowledge and finding expression in efficient methods.

Most responsible citizens approve of it, many participate in it, only a few try to block it. It arouses faith and inspires devotion.

Higher Education to the Fore

Even more encouraging than this is Georgia's system of higher education. The State system itself consists of 18 institutions of college or university rank, all directed by a State Board of Regents. These schools are scattered over the whole State and give Georgia youth every kind of training. There is a widespread "extension" activity, an elaborate network of agricultural schools, experiment farms, service stations, an institute of technology and several normal schools. Women are given almost as much atten-

tion as men, adults are not forgotten, no part of the country is left out.

In addition to these official institutions are 23 private colleges. Some are small struggling schools, poorly housed and meagerly equipped, but others are splendid establishments with magnificent new buildings, situated on beautiful campuses. Georgia is almost undergoing a university boom, and a solid one.

Besides these 41 institutions for white youth are five full colleges and a graduate university for Negroes. The chief combination of Negro schools of higher learning is Atlanta University, Morehouse College, and Atlanta School of Social Work. They have 90 acres of land and 38 buildings, many of which are excellent, not a few of which are new. In them are 500 youth doing post-graduate work, and a much larger number taking college courses.

Of course there is no magic in diplomas. But there is mighty power in wisdom. Many of Georgia's white and Negro students will acquire wisdom. They will constitute a creative force greater than the State has ever had. They will help lead in making a new South.

Home of the Steinway, Chickering, Musette, Chickering and many others. Grand, Lowboy, Console and Spinnet type Pianos. HAMMOND ORGAN. GRIFFITH PIANO CO. 605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. 236 W. Front Street, Plainfield, N. J. 236 Market Street, Paterson, N. J. 326 N. Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa.

Public Soon to Get Staticless Radio

By Volney D. Hurd
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27 — Frequency modulation is ready for commercial service and should be made available to the public as soon as possible, the Radio Corporation of America stated today before the Federal Communications Commission, through its counsel, Frank Wozencraft.

Thus the one expected source of possible objection to "FM" or staticless, high fidelity broadcasting, is swung to the positive side of the fence, making these hearings practically unanimous in favor of this revolutionary change in the radio broadcasting art.

The R. C. A. did not come out explicitly for the wide-band of 200 kilocycles that Maj. E. H. Armstrong and his group advocate, but neither did they come out directly against it as might have been expected from their earlier cross-questioning.

Added weight to their conviction was the filing of five applications for "FM" broadcasting stations for use in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago and Los Angeles.

The only special plea made by Mr. Wozencraft was that every effort be made to protect existing and other contemplated services. The nearest reference to band width made at all was as follows:

Manufacturers Must Wait

"It is impracticable for the manufacturers of receiving sets to produce frequency modulation receivers in any substantial quantities until the Commission has determined the allocation of bands for the service and the width of the channels to be used. The determination of allocations must, of course, be made by the Commission on the basis of the best technical information which can be obtained and the band width adopted by the Commission consistent with sound economies of broadcasting and the most efficient use of the radio frequency spectrum."

As the technical witnesses went

on the stand the R. C. A. made a case for the possible use of a channel narrower than the 200 kilocycles sought by Major Armstrong. But its whole attitude was one of treading gently, and obviously it is not going to oppose frequency modulation except to the point necessary to protect its television channels. Since the R. C. A. operates broadcasting stations and manufactures receivers through two of its subsidiaries, it stands to gain much from the popularization of this new method of broadcasting. As Mr. Wozencraft summed up his opening statement:

"We believe that the public interest will best be served by Commission action giving frequency modulation a green light."

Need For Small Stations

There are more than 800 radio stations in the United States. Many of these are small, covering small cities. John V. L. Hogan, radio consulting engineer, pointed out that there are 16,590 communities in the United States of 10,000 or more inhabitants, that therefore community radio service long sought as an ideal by successive radio commissions, is still afar off.

Comparing this coverage of standard broadcasting with "FM" or frequency modulation, he stated that every one of these little places would have a station capable of rendering perfect community service. Thus he sought to show that "FM" will not merely equal present day broadcasting but bring the elimination of static, wider range of tone, greater dynamic range, and finally far better coverage of the country.

He then brought out that with the urban and suburban radio needs met by "FM" the present standard wave lengths could be changed over, putting but a few stations on each wave length, giving them super power, which would mean far better service for the rural areas than they get now, depending as they do on 50,000 watt stations operating from some big city center.

'FM' Is Demonstrated
William G. H. Finch, formerly

Assistant Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, developer of a facsimile system now attracting much interest, presented through his counsel his belief in "FM" based on operating a "FM" station in New York City as well as one on a trailer which he has brought to Washington.

One of the chief claims of "FM" is that facsimile or other similar service can be sent at the same time as a musical program without interfering with the music. This is done through what is called multiplexing. Incidentally, Mr. Finch demonstrated this after the session, to the press, and both pictures and music came from a single transmitter without any apparent effect on one another.

Walter S. Lemmon, head of the Radiotype Division of the International Business Machines Corporation, told of his work with the radiotype that Mr. Bailey had described using. He mentioned that with a wide enough public demand, such as should be possible with "FM" since it can be used in multiplex, that a simplified version of his radio typewriter could be put out for home use at the cost of a facsimile receiver.



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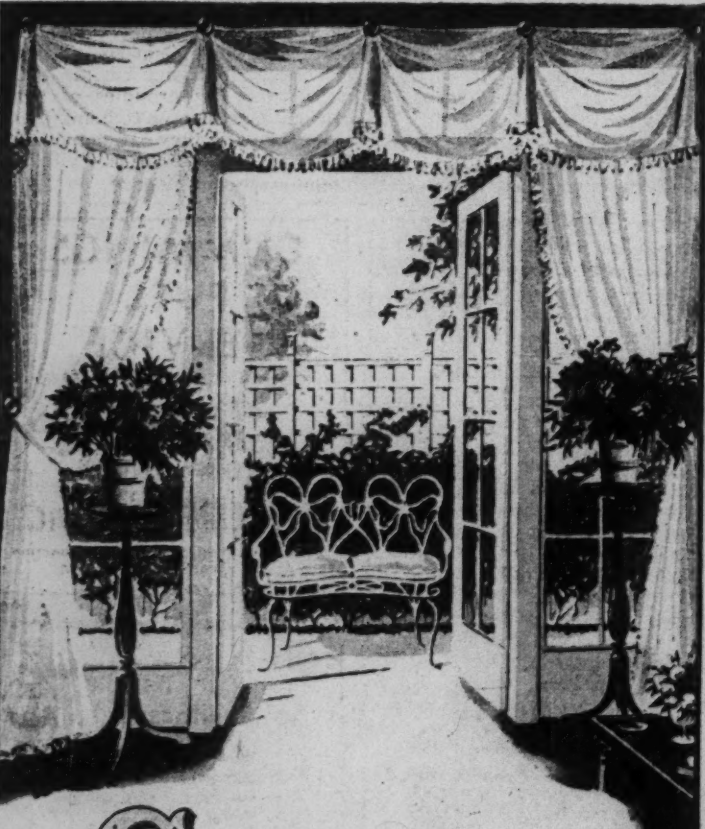
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(The Fifth Floor—Market)

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Here's a man getting ready to take a look at the car he's always wanted to own. Will he buy it?



Now he's discovering that this big, long-wheelbase beauty is priced right down with the lowest!



He's now hearing the story of Pontiac's "long-life" engineering—hearing why and how Pontiac saves his money.



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power-packed Pontiac engine, its big car size and comfort, its famous operating economy is the logical choice, if you "want to make a change for the better!"

*Delivered at Pontiac, Mich. Transportation based on rail rates, state and local taxes (if any), optional equipment and accessories—extra. Prices subject to change without notice.

It's No Joking Matter to Be Owned by a Dog

But One Dog-Owned Lady Still Sees the Joke

By Tamara Andreeva

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I know a bulldog named Bill who owns a hat shop. Of all milliners I have ever seen he has the most lip, avoidpious, and charm. Most of the time you will find him on the floor in a tangle of ribbon, or nibbling boredly on a straw hat. Every once in a while his lusty yap sends a cloud of feathers, flowers, veils, and other delicate fripperies, in your face. Otherwise Bill's behaviour is in no way different from that of any other milliner; his business partner, for instance. Nominally she owns the shop. That means, she pays the taxes, it is Bill who is the customer's man.

It appeals to his sense of the dramatic to tackle every new customer with his 80-pound bulk, force him into the corner, and express his delight with effusive swabs of his rough pink tongue.

Then comes the entertainment. From the basket where they are kept for just such occasions he drags out five great bones. The bones have been displayed before, and are polished to the smoothness of a cue ball. Proudly he stands them up on end in a long row—his Maginot line.

As a rule the customers take the hint. Few venture beyond it. Which is perfectly all right with Bill. One more hat unsold is one more hat to play with.

A Fox-Terrier Landlord

Perhaps a bulldog hatter sounds important, but a fox-terrier of my acquaintance holds a bigger job. It manages a four-story brownstone house near Riverside Drive. On paper the place is owned by a family of gay, noisy Hungarians. When they are talking to each other amiably they sound as if they are ready to snap one another's heads off; when Mamma is reeling excited, her wails put an edge even on the automobile horns on the street. Between arguments and obsequies of American and Hungarian holidays she is too busy to look after details. The fox-terrier (at various times called Spotty,

Potsy, and Spotsy) looks after those.

From the first floor to the fourth he inspects all apartments, nibbling on a curtain here, on a chair leg there. To satisfy his desire for self-expression, he tears rugs into symmetrical strips.

Occasionally tenants lock him out. But Potsy does not get discouraged. He continues with his daily inspection tours, while outside a Vacancy sign swings merrily in the wind.

A Canine Plutocrat

If the bulldog's and the fox-terrier's jobs are good, for velvet the job held by a shaggy mongrel around the corner has them beaten a mile. He eats the same food as the little lady who is his constant companion; sits in her chair; chews open her mail, sleeps on her bed. Occasionally she is able to reserve the bed for herself by strewing it with a strange assortment of objects: picture frames, candlesticks, hair brushes. The dog and the little lady are the most familiar sight along the Drive—a great shaggy beast looking like an escaped heath-rug with a short, plump woman in tow.

Other canine charges are walked along the same Drive. From morning till dusk I see an endless procession of them filing past my windows: grotesquely tall women led by taciturn, gaunt hounds; women built close to the sidewalk following austere Dachs or Pekes.

Most women, it seems, have been selected by dogs who look somewhat like them. There are many exceptions, however, and after thorough inquiries I learned that the dog bases his choice mainly on the amount of companionship he can get out of a human being.

As a rule that is given cheerfully, sometimes to the detriment of other human pursuits. A Scotty who shares the apartment with the girl next door, tells me she spends two hours daily teaching him how to be the fourth at bridge. My own chow refuses to speak to me for

days whenever I go off on a week end without him.

Living with a dog is a big order. Being owned by a dog means living in a doggy neighborhood; skulking into office buildings by way of service elevators; refusing tempting invitations; and looking askance at proposals of marriage. I have known of shattered engagements, business rifts, and broken leases arising from this self-imposed indenture.

Occasionally his mistress is able to reserve the bed for herself. Yet thousands of women accept it without regrets. They look at the present without trembling; the future holds no terrors for them. They never complain. Of all the people I know they are the most helpful, even-tempered, and cheerful.

I think I know why. Whatever their walks in life, whatever their daily questing, all dog-owned folk have one thing in common: understanding.

Work of This Fashion Designer Is Often the Outcome of Her Play

By Betty O'Neal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

American is the word for Clarepotter. She's youthful, she's active. She's wholesome. She's just nice. And she is one of the outstanding fashion designers in America. The scene of her designing is the center of the garment making industry of Paris. Seventh Avenue, New York. Someone has said that if Paris dresses the ten smartest women in the world, surely Seventh Avenue clothes the 40,000,000 best dressed women.

Clarepotter is possibly the only designer working for a large manufacturer who has great freedom in planning her collections. The dresses are sold under her name. Her employer forgoes his share of publicity and meanwhile calculates his profit. She is a hard worker. "During the busy seasons," she explained, when interviewed for The Christian Science Monitor, "I work on a schedule. A definite number of dresses must be designed each day. At five-thirty, however, I forget about my work, jump into my car, and am off to the country."

There she may putter around in her garden, or play with her dogs. Or she may do neither. If she is not busy, she will probably hitch her trailer to her car and be off to Virginia with Mr. Potter to enter their horses in a show. She and her architect husband live in West Nyack, about twenty-five miles from New York, in a century-old little Dutch house, which they have remodeled according to their own desires. Mrs. Potter did the interior decoration. "I would rather do it myself and do it wrong than let someone else do it correctly," she declared. Here Mr. and Mrs. Potter live comfortably with five dogs, a family of Siamese cats, and some thoroughbred horses. The horses, of course, room in the barn.

Firsthand Knowledge
Mrs. Potter loves the outdoors, and returns to it with enthusiasm. She may work in the city, but she believes in playing hard in the country. Actually, her work is very often the outcome of her play. When she rides, swims, or plays tennis, she learns at firsthand how clothes for the active woman should be made. Laughingly she explained how one fashion at least was born.

"I came into my office here one day and said to Corinne, one of my models, 'I'm tired of having my shirt-tail jump out every time I reach for a ball. I am going to design an outfit with the blouse on the outside to begin with.' The result? Those good looking slack ensembles with tops on the outside of the trousers and reaching almost to the knees.

Clarepotter, fortunately, designs for all types of American women and girls, regardless of whether they do their footwork on a tennis court or a dance floor. The similarity in her different types of clothes is that they are all casual; they look as though you can slip into them on a moment's notice and be well dressed. Because she does not believe that all women are created equal—architecturally speaking, that is—she designs her clothes on five models, each a very different type of girl.

First there is Corinne, who, declared Mrs. Potter, is as intelligent as she is beautiful. Corinne has been with Mrs. Potter for eight years. She not only models dresses, but last year she also conducted a fashion show for her employer in Dallas, Texas. To Corinne goes the honor of wearing sophisticated clothes. Her favorite dress in this season's collection is a gray dinner gown. The top is a tailored, short-sleeved waist, and the skirt is a wrap-around. It is beautifully draped up to the left side.

"I designed this gown," Mrs. Potter explained, as Corinne walked by in all her blonde loveliness, "because I became rather weary of the usual skirt and blouse for dinner wear and wanted something different."

Estelle, one of the other four models, has dedicated the past six years of her life to looking classic for Mrs. Potter. Her favorite is a beautiful red laquer day dress. It has a pointed vest and boasts gold buttons.

Predicts Pajamas
Mrs. Potter believes that full pajamas for any time of day or evening will be worn during the coming months. . . . as are those fascinating, harem things. She is also showing very full dinner pajamas. Colors which have found their way into her collection are drab green, smoky gray, Chinese red, and a combination, beige with navy.

Clarepotter's creations can be worn by women whose dresses

How Do You Care For Your Rugs?

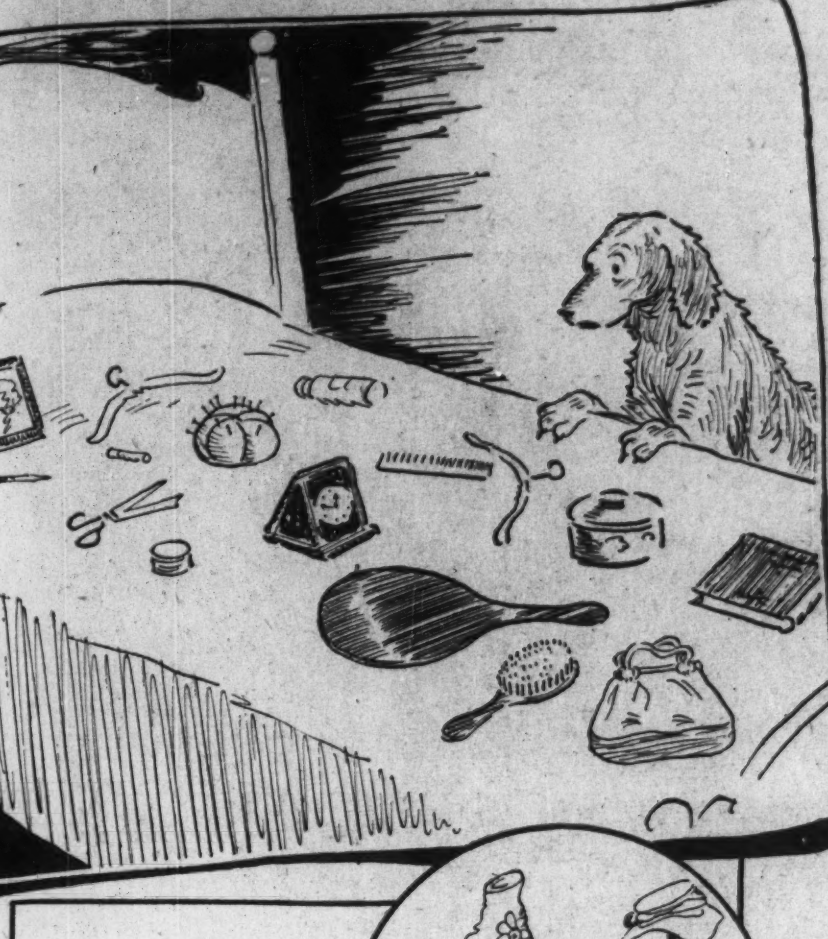
Rug labels that give complete instructions for cleaning are sometimes hard to find, but here are a few important tips:
Use your vacuum cleaner once a day on traveled areas; give the rug a complete vacuuming once a week without fail in any case. Daily vacuuming is better for any floor-covering, as a matter of fact.

Sweeping usually drives more dirt into the rug than it takes out.

Vacuum a rug in the direction of the pile. If you wish, brush the pile lightly when you have finished, so it will all lie in one direction.

Never beat a rug. This may snap the base fibers and surely will shorten the life of the floor-covering.

Methodical vacuuming is the recipe for rug and carpet longevity. This removes dust, dirt and grit before they have had a real chance to injure your floor-coverings.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Leaves from the albums of certain dog-owned ladies. Top left—Bill, the bulldog, takes refuge behind his Maginot line. Lower left—She has been off for a week end without him. Circle—"I know a bulldog named Bill who owns a hat shop." Lower right—This time he got there first.

must accomplish different objectives. For instance, to the girl who is too thin (sadly enough, often neglected by designers) Mrs. Potter dedicates a lovely bloused silhouette, which makes this type of girl look fuller. This full silhouette appears not only in dresses, but also in coats. For those women, substantially past twenty-one summers, who do not like short play clothes, she has made knee-length shorts. For the sophisticated, she has designed a dollman-sleeved dinner gown.

Clarepotter is a girl from Jersey City who crossed the Hudson River

and made good in the land of many a young girl's dream. She maintains that her childhood was very uneventful. She guesses she was a tomboy. Her parents sent her to a fine arts school because she wanted to be a painter.

"I really took a good look at my work one day," she reminisced, "and decided my fortunes would be more favorable if I forgot about painting. So I started to design. My first job was with a company which made beautiful clothes from fine fabrics. To work there was a wonderful beginning for any designer."

Emergency Guest Dinners, One, Two and Three

When Her Husband Phones, This Wife Asks Which Dinner He Would Like Served

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Spokane, Wash.
It was a half holiday at the office and I was spending the time in the apartment Jim and I had moved into after our marriage. It was good to have the extra time at home to do the thousand and one things it is hard to find time for when one also has a job.

Toward evening I decided to unpack the box of books that had just been sent to us by a friend. It was an assortment of miscellaneous volumes. I found Garden books, poetry, a biography, and then I came to a little green volume with the title, "Practical Cooking and Dinner Giving." Now, I thought, this is just what I need! Jim and I loved to have friends come in for dinner and we had to be practical about it, of course, because of the expense and because there was so little time to cook with both of us working.

I opened the green book and read, "Many American women feel that as an accomplishment needlework, piano playing, painting, or foreign languages are of more value than cooking. Not so our French sisters who know the value of an omelet aux fines herbes, or an Agneau roti aux epinards!"

"Arrange your table carefully, if you have no epergne for the flowers use a compotier. A little bouquet by the side of the plate of each lady present, in a silver bouquet holder, adds a delicate touch. Put a little cluster of three or four flowers, called a boutonniere, in the folds of each gentleman's napkin."

And then was given a practical menu for a practical dinner!
Mock turtle soup;
Lobster chop;
Mushrooms in cream;
Lamb chops en Papillote;
Chicken of slices of baked fillet of beef, thickened with whipped cream;
Spinach on tongue slices, Sauce Tartare;
Roast quail, bread sauce;
Cheese lettuce garnished with slices of radishes and nasturtium blossoms;
Mincemeat patties;
Ices and fancy cakes;
Fruit.

I arranged in the front of the book. The date was 1880. I wondered

what the Practical Housewife of 1880 would think of the three emergency dinners I had worked out in 1940.

The phone ringing shrilly made me drop the Practical Cook Book with a start. I ran to answer. "Hello. Oh, it's you, dear! Why, of course bring them along to dinner. Which dinner do you want? You promised me number three! It's practically on the table this minute!" I laughed and hung up.

When Jim and I were first married we met at some little restaurant after office hours for dinner. But wishing to get home to the apartment we began getting our own dinners.

We enjoyed it so much that when out-of-town business friends turned up, we wished we could take them home instead of down town to dinner. So we worked out three emergency dinners that can be put together in no time at all. We chose dishes that are almost universally liked, and we always have plenty of whatever we have.

Dinner Number One is the Soup Tureen dinner. We have an old soup tureen and soup plates to match which we acquired at a second-hand store. This old tureen carried out the table full of hot, thick soup, with toasted buttered croutons floating on the top, and a platter heaped with toasted cheese or tuna fish sandwiches, together with a dish of celery and olives, always delights our guests. Of course the soup is canned, but we found that by combining different soups we achieved what we hoped was something different. For instance we found that a can of tomato soup added to almost any other variety gives a certain flip.

For dessert for all three dinners we always have fruit of some kind. In the winter it may be sliced oranges and bananas with shredded coconut over it. Or it may be the fruit used as a centerpiece. Big rosy-cheeked apples or golden or-

anges. And sometimes we add crackers and cheese.

Dinner Number Two is our baked bean and brown bread dinner. For this, cut up two onions and brown in a little oil or butter. Add half a pound of hamburger and stir until it is light brown. Then add two cans of baked beans. This delicious dish I put in an orange-colored baking dish and let stand in the oven as long as possible, as a little baking improves the flavor. With this I serve a vegetable salad and the brown bread which comes in cans and also can be got at bakeries.

But tonight we were to have Dinner Number Three, so I went to the corner cupboard where we kept the canned foods ready for our emergency dinners. This was the spaghetti and French bread dinner. I knew Jim would bring the long rolls of French bread. These would be sliced part way through and butter slipped between the slices. Then they would be put in the oven to toast until crisp and the butter melted.

To make the sauce for the spaghetti I used:
2 cans of tomato soup
2 slices of bacon diced and browned in
1 tablespoon olive oil
1 bottle stuffed olives
2 cups grated cheese
garlic. Let simmer until the cheese is melted, then add the canned spaghetti. Put it in a baking dish and stand it in the oven till dinner is ready.

As I set the table with the gay flowered mats and colored napkins I thought of the housekeeper of 1880 and her practical dinner. I didn't have an epergne for flowers, nor a compotier. But I did have two glass candlesticks from the dime store! These with tall white candles from the same place made a lovely effect! I knew my dinner was practical for 1940. We would have a lot of fun. At any rate we could do as we liked. There were no rules in 1940—only the hospitality remained the same!

E. H. R.

Prune Whip

Emily became so enthusiastic that she got out her notebook to jot down the recipes. The rule for prune whip caught her fancy because it's so easy, and makes such a festive dessert when served in sparkling sherbet glasses. Besides, Emily has an electric beater! A can of chilled sieved prunes, 1 egg white, 1/2 cup of confectioners sugar, a dash of lemon juice or a drop of lemon essence, all in the bowl; turn the beater on high speed, and let it whirl about five minutes, or until the mixture stands in peaks. Serve at once.

Emily declares that she's going to keep a shelf in her kitchenette for nothing but strained baby foods. Because, of course, she's planning to stock up on a variety of the vegetables, carrots, mixed greens, spinach, beets, any or all of which are yummy in cream soups. And the baby's strained applesauce (augmented by a tablespoon of sugar and a sprinkle of nutmeg) smoothed over hot gingerbread and topped with sweetened whipped cream is so delectable that it deserves a place on your list of company desserts.

After our next movie date, we're going back to Emily's apartment for a bite to eat. She's been experimenting in her little Pullman kitchenette, she says, so I'm in for a real surprise. And no fair asking questions, either! But she did vouchsafe this much! She's building the whole lunch around strained baby foods! D. C. D.

Why experiment when you are sure of Burnett's, the pure Vanilla that invariably puts delicious flavor into cakes, desserts, frosting and candy?

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Parasols Bloom In Town And Country

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Grandmothers, mothers, daughters, we have all had an opportunity to be coquettish with a parasol. They, like the returning spring, are always fresh, ever welcome. Parasols are still colorful, feminine, lovely. And this year they have been made of soft woolen materials, as well as linens, silks, and laces.

Almost any little resort village is a bustling community each week-day morning. Mail must be picked up, provisions bought. While darting into one store and out of another, perhaps in a full-skirted striped chambray dress, any woman will find a sunshade of the same material as her dress as practical as it is smart. With a colorful plaid gingham she should carry a plain, natural colored pongee parasol.

Try a Plaid Parasol

Since white is usually a prime favorite at resorts—we suggest a bright plaid linen parasol. With this outfit, white wedge-heeled shoes and a gay belt of the same color as the predominant shade in the parasol could be worn. A brilliant yellow parasol made of figured rayon is also suggested for resort wear. A blue and white frog would look well with that one.

A new and provocative note in sunshades is the novel use of wool. The yarn is woven through the ribs, and the weave presents almost a thatched appearance. Parasols may be had in such arresting colors as creamy peach or brilliant green. These sunshades would be a perfect carry to a tea given on a comfortable terrace. One cool looking parasol is made of a blue and green print on a white linen background. Some of the wool plaid sunshades look vibrant enough to have been designed by a Scottish chieftain.

Most of these parasols are quite short except for the one of wool yarn. It is lovely and graceful, with a long handle. Parasols to be carried on city streets have as yet not made their appearance; but they could prove very efficient. Indeed, a bright faced young woman carrying a gay looking polka-dot parasol with a navy dress this spring would prove as great an attraction as a man on a bus reading the latest edition of a newspaper. Instead of having fellow travelers peer over her shoulder, they would be tempted to seek shelter in the cooling shadow of her parasol. A delightfully frigid looking costume for hot days could be a green white-handled parasol carried with a green-print, long waisted dress.

Sunshades in the Rain

Parasols bloom, recurrently in the fashion world at fairly regular intervals. The last time they were seen in any great volume was about 25 years ago. Children, joining the fashion parade with their mothers, carried lovely silk sunshades. Some were made of hand embroidered linen.

The New York World's Fair can hardly be forgotten when one thinks about sunshades. Anticipating a broiling New York summer, a few concessionaires purchased a supply of colorful paper Japanese parasols. But who could bother with added baggage? Hands were already filled with souvenirs and circulars. It says nothing of ice cream cones. Paradoxically enough, parasols were most necessary during a rainstorm. The patrons of the fair used them as umbrellas!

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War Finance Underlies Nazi 'Save' Campaign

Germany's proposed method of meeting the cost of the war has been revealed. A discussion of a few of the suggested financing schemes, together with a summary of the internal financial position of Germany, is contained in two articles, of which this is the first.

By Otto Zausmer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Behind the growing barrage of poster, billboard, press, and radio campaigns urging the German people to conserve everything from money and food, to soap, tin foil, old newspapers, and razor blades, is a less publicized picture.

It is the picture of a nation involved in a costly war, unable to employ the ordinary financing methods of taxation and loan floating, and still trying to meet mounting expenditures without having to inflate its currency.

Economics Minister Walther Funk recently admitted that an increase in taxes would weaken the ambition of the working man, since the limit has almost been reached. This is documented in the alarming rise of the national income and taxes. At the start of the last war in the year 1914 Germany had a national income of 45,000,000,000 Reichsmarks, while the tax revenue was 4,500,000,000. [The exchange value of the mark, which is now nominally 40 cents, was at that time 25 cents.]

Tax Proportion Jumps
In 1932-33 when Herr Hitler came to power the national income was 46,500,000,000 and the tax returns were 6,850,000,000. The fiscal year showed a German national income of 53,000,000,000 and taxes of 25,000,000,000. That means: while the tax burden before the outbreak of the last war was about one tenth of the national income, before the start of this war the corresponding figure was about 30 per cent.

Moreover during the first two months of the war the income tax has been increased by 50 per cent. A short time ago the Neue Zürcher Zeitung showed, according to official German figures, that from Sept. 30, 1938, to Sept. 30, 1939, taxes in Germany have trebled and that within eight weeks only, from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30, 1939, taxes have been doubled.

Other payments which must be made to the Government, though they are called voluntary are practically compulsory. Party, winter relief work and other institutions receive the money directly by deductions from wages. A skilled worker in Austria, for instance, who has a salary of 36 Reichsmarks a week, receives but 25 (about \$10) after all "voluntary" and compulsory deductions have been made.

Half Went to State
In a survey of Germany's financial conditions Dr. Ernst Wagemann, President of the German Institute for Business Research, disclosed that during the World War the burden the State placed on the shoulders of its citizens was 50 per cent of the national income—the limit taxation might reach. And while Germany started at 10 per cent of the national income in 1914, he went on, it had to start from a level of 30 per cent last fall with the result that an in-

crease of much more than 20 per cent in the future would be virtually impossible. This is more understandable when it is realized that the State itself has taken over many enterprises since 1933 and last year's figures disclosed that nearly half of the National income went into the State's pocket.

Thus taxation and other normal returns appear inadequate to substantially augment the available funds.

Another factor to be weighed in Germany is the insufficiency of gold reserves. In 1914 Germany had enough gold to buy most of its raw materials and foodstuffs. But at the outbreak of the present war, the Reichsbank announced a reserve of but 70,000,000 Reichsmarks in gold and foreign cash, or less than half of 1 per cent of the 1914 stock.

New Gold Goes Rapidly
Furthermore, spending is much heavier today. In 1938 Germany received almost 300 million Reichsmarks in gold when it annexed Austria, and nearly the same sum was confiscated in Czechoslovakia last year. Within a few months the money was spent. Tourist travel in Germany is at a standstill during the war, and Germany's export trade has dwindled since last September, because of the blockade and on account of shortage of raw materials and workers.

Still another important factor in Germany's economic policy is the national debt, which has been growing by leaps and bounds. When the Hitler Government took over in March, 1933, the national debt was about 11,688,000,000 marks. In five years it had grown to 18,000,000,000 marks. The last official pronouncement of the debt was last November, when it was given out that the debt stood at 38,000,000,000 marks.

Reichsführer Hitler, on Sept. 1, 1939, admitted that the German rearmament program had cost 90,000,000,000 marks—more than the entire national income in a year. And if normal returns would not pay for this expenditure, the probable course would be borrowing.

However, Reich leaders have been reluctant to ask the people to subscribe to a war loan because of the memorable failure of the Government to make similar loans good following the World War.

Saving Is Emphasized
This is the picture behind such slogans as "two pounds of scrap iron from every Berlin household." Recently four people—a physician, a building laborer, a plumber, and a charwoman—were invited to one of the laboratories of the University of Berlin for an experiment.

"First of all," said the professor who was in charge of the department, "will you please wash your hands."

"After they had washed their hands very carefully they were surprised to hear that the experiment was over. 'You may go home,' the professor said, 'we just wanted to see who would waste and who would save soap.' Then they made a lengthy report to the Ministry of Propaganda, which told the people in newspaper articles and broadcasts how to wash and use very little soap. Incidentally they praised the charwoman for doing it most rationally.

Of course it is vital for Germany not to waste soap, since soap contains fat and fat is something in which Germany is very poor. But whenever the German opens his newspaper or listens to the radio he gets a lesson on how to save. Even garbage and rubbish will be collected by a party representative going from door to door.

Melbourne Artist Given Heavy Task

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SYDNEY, New South Wales—An unusual distinction fell to a young Melbourne artist, when Col. Vladimir de Basil, in need of someone to design and execute scenery and costumes for the ballet "Icarus" for presentation in Australia, commissioned Sidney Nolan to do the work. Despite the limited time at his disposal, the young artist, successfully accomplished the task.

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Douglas Airviews

Shop Craft Learners and Teacher

Left: Sheet-metal class of Douglas Aircraft Company. Upper right: Where patternmaking is taught. Lower right: C. T. Reid, Director of Education

Bolivia Back To Peace With Plot Thwarted

LA PAZ, Bolivia, March 27 (AP)—Bolivia appeared to be returning to normal rapidly today after a budding military revolt was thwarted at the very gates of the Presidential Palace by a resourceful handful of loyal officers without bloodshed.

A state of siege was proclaimed by Provisional President Quintanilla. Col. Celestino Pinto, named by Government officials as the organizer of the plot, was under arrest.

A Veteran Chosen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LA PAZ, Bolivia—In the still troubled postwar reconstruction period following the Chaco conflict with Paraguay, Bolivia has entrusted itself to another Chaco veteran. He is the President-Elect, Enrique Peñaranda.

Although election returns have yet to complete a tedious ratification process, there is no doubt as to the results.

General Peñaranda, representative of the coalition known as "Concordance," entered office with apparent tranquility prevailing, but Bolivian politics has been stormy ever since the Chaco war. Another Chaco veteran, former President Busch, resorted to a rigid dictatorship, suspended many civil liberties, and finally passed on as a reputed suicide.

Safe Working Majority
In the recent elections, the verdict was overwhelmingly in favor of General Peñaranda. Parliamentary elections were held simultaneously, and these yielded a safe working majority for the new president on the "Concordance" formula.

The votings were noteworthy for the rejection of the extreme rightist and leftist candidates as well as for the numerous victories of independents. The electorate was severe on those whose programs prejudiced a clean start for the Nation.

Subject to vote revision, it would appear that "Concordance" and independent representatives will have equal forces in the Chamber, but the majority of the independents favor General Peñaranda's program. Socialists are next in strength, though many party extremists, including Gustavo Navarro, widely known as "Tristán Maroff," were defeated. The Socialist leader, José Tamaño, was defeated. Three Communists were elected.

Generally speaking, "Concordance" was a coalition formed by Liberals, Republican-Socialists, and Genuine Republicans, opposed to the Socialists. There was practically no opposition to the selection of President, but the full force of party competition was displayed in the town and village elections for Parliamentary representation. There were 600 candidates for 83 seats in the Chamber and 27 in the Senate.

Workers in Airplane Plant Kept Up With Times by School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
SANTA MONICA, Calif.—Donald Willis Douglas, who started out 5 years ago to design airplanes, later looked up from his drafting board to find he was becoming a social engineer and an industrialist. His plants here employ more than 14,000 workers; and today, Pilot-Designer-Sociologist-Industrialist Douglas finds that he has developed into a schoolmaster.

At headquarters, he has set up an Education Department, outgrowth of in-service training which the nature of his mushrooming business has forced him into; and not only are thousands of employees benefiting from a shop-training course while they work, but some 800 of them are enrolled in 30 classes after hours at various public and private schools in the neighborhood, where Douglas staff men have been turned into instructors, also after hours. In addition, Douglas workers are using the Company's aeronautics library and educational guidance, and many non-Douglas persons are benefiting as students from instruction under practical plant executives. Thus at the same time that workers and students improve themselves, Mr. Douglas secures a good personnel, which is an obvious advantage to people who travel by air, to taxpayers who foot armament bills, and to stockholders who enjoy the organization's earnings.

The Education Department was evolved to overcome the handicap of scarcity of experienced men, and that also of rapid changes in technology. While private schools of aeronautics have sprung up, and while public schools have added specialized courses, the results have not been equal to Douglas demand; for advance instruction can hardly come with pure academics; and even if satisfactory training were available outside the plant, it might be beyond the economic reach of a man who needs a job.

Five years ago, the Douglas Company began a number of educational activities to supplement the background and experience of graduates of engineering schools. Experts on specialty subjects were brought in to lecture on design, aerodynamics, shop practice, and

Polish Refugees Riga Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON—The cost of clothing, feeding, and housing some 10,000 Polish refugees who either fled into Latvia from former Polish territory, or were stranded in Latvia when the war broke out, is facing the Riga Government with a difficult problem.

According to recent information released by the Latvian Legation here, there are some 1,200 former Polish officers and soldiers interned in four military camps in Latvia, 248 civilians placed in two civilian camps, and about 150 civilians taken into private homes. All of these refugees entered Latvia after military operations had begun in Poland.

At first this group, consisting of men, women and children, numbered approximately 2,400, but by Jan. 1, 1940, many had emigrated to other countries. At present, it is stated, the exit has practically ceased.

Maintenance of civilians in this group of refugees costs the Latvian Government about 10,000 lats a month (about \$2,000), but the military refugees cost nearly 70,000 lats monthly, exclusive of medical care. About 30,000 lats have been spent to build barracks, while 11,500 lats have been distributed among the refugees by the Latvian Red Cross to take care of cases of inadequate clothing and to compensate for Polish currency carried by the refugees which was rendered valueless.

Negroes Unite To Force Test Of Strength

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—In the same auditorium where the American Youth Congress sounded its demands a month ago, 3,000 Negroes are planning to gather next month to feel their political strength in preparation for the 1940 presidential election.

Alarmed by the reported resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan in certain Southern States, the slash in WPA jobs, poverty among negro sharecroppers, stalemate of the anti-lynching bill in Congress and resistance to the increased registration of the negro vote in the South, the National Negro Congress expects to attract a record crowd to its gathering April 26, 27 and 28, first to be held in the national capital.

John P. Davis, National Secretary of the Congress, describes his organization as a non-partisan organization, whose members will vote in the 1940 election for whichever candidates offer them the most in the way of citizenship rights and economic security.

G. O. P. Down to Roosevelt
From the Civil War down to the advent of the New Deal, the negro vote was mainly Republican, but President Roosevelt in the early days of his administration was able to attract much of it from its traditional channels by reorganizing the race in his special programs for the underprivileged.

Of late, despite the friendly gestures of Mrs. Roosevelt and certain other persons close to the President, there has been a noticeable cooling off among certain negro leaders toward the Democratic Administration. They are willing to support the New Deal, but not a Democratic candidate who conforms to the traditional southern views toward the negro race.

Whether the negro vote, in event the Democrats nominate a conservative, would go back to the Republicans or find expression in a new liberal faction remains to be seen.

President Roosevelt has been asked to speak before the National Negro Congress, but has not yet replied to the invitation.

Keynote for the occasion will be John L. Lewis, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, who won heaviest applause at the Youth Congress in February.

Uses Power of Organization
The Congress is not hesitating to be aggressive in its plans for the forthcoming rally. Its officials have already obtained permission from Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to hold their meetings in the Government Auditorium and to bunk 150 of their delegates at the Washington Tourist Camp, heretofore closed to negroes. Plans are under way to use army tents for camping 700 more on the Washington Monument Grounds and to open a government cafeteria to them.

Mr. Davis is now talking of renting two hotels from their white owners if the crowd warrants it.

The Congress, according to present plans, will meet in the midst of a Senate filibuster on the anti-lynching bill. Not only do the negro leaders plan to put the pressure on the Democratic leadership that opposes this measure, but they also intend to put pressure on the Department of Justice for alleged failure to carry out a thorough-going investigation of Ku Klux Klan activities recently reported in South Carolina. They will also put new impetus behind their campaign to remove poll taxes which they claim, still disenfranchise 3,000,000 negroes in the South.

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Washington Sideglances

Airline reception room for the President, even if he stays on ground—Diplomats call at the White House for 15 minutes—Congressman looks at his car and others' and makes a speech.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Sign of the Times: Though the Secret Service is putting it off as long as possible, the day is apparently at hand when the President, too, will be expected to travel by air.

Sure sign is the construction at the new national airport here of a Presidential reception room similar to that at the Union Station. The room will be available for use by all distinguished guests, but the designers have chiefly in view the President of the United States.

Though Mrs. Roosevelt has been one of the best customers of the airlines, her husband has not been in a plane since he flew from New York to Chicago to accept the Presidential nomination in 1932.

Hurried Visit: Speaking of reception rooms, the traditional place for diplomats to be received in the White House is the Blue Room. So when Mrs. Roosevelt announced this week she would receive the new Australian Minister, Major Richard Casey and his wife in the Red Room, she explained:

This was not the Minister's formal call on the President. That was made sometime back. This was a return call the Minister and his wife were expected to make on the President's wife. Proper length for a diplomat's call of any kind, she explained, is not more than 15 minutes.

From Experience: The other afternoon when the House was technically in the midst of debate on an appropriation bill but was hearing speeches from members on a variety of subjects, Representative Usher L. Burdick (R), of North Dakota, rose.

"I am fortunate in having chosen this occasion to speak," said he, "because there are a lot of members here waiting to speak. If it were not for that, I doubt if anybody would be here."

Labeled: There is a growing demand in Congress that all officials riding around in Government-owned cars be required to have the name of their bureau or department painted "conspicuously" on the side.

At the present time, D. C. traffic department records show, there are 788 Government-owned automobiles in use here. Some are labeled; others are not. Cabinet officers merely carry the seal of their department.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, objects to such lettering on the ground that it would be "embarrassing." Does Congress care? Representative Albert J. Engel (R), of Michigan, compared the Packard used by the NYA Administrator, Aubrey Williams, with his own 1938 Ford on the floor of the House the other day.

"If you will look at the cars parked in front of the office buildings you will find that very few members of Congress have

Packards and certainly few of them have chauffeurs," said he.

Tip to Tourists: Airport construction along the Mt. Vernon Boulevard has changed the route of Mrs. Roosevelt's daily horseback ride. No longer able to take the river path, she mounts as usual at the Virginia end of the Memorial Bridge, then gets off in the hills along beside Arlington Cemetery or across the fields to the agricultural experimental farm. Unless she has a guest along, she is accompanied by the cavalry officer who brings her horse out from the Army Post at Fort Myer to meet her.

Wrong Man: Stephen T. Early, Presidential secretary, was victim of a White House "racket" on Easter Monday.

Walking outside the grounds, he was accosted by a blond youngster who offered to take him "inside" for the small consideration of one dime.

Easter Monday, you see, is children's day at the White House and only those adults who are accompanied by children are admitted to the egg-rolling inside the high iron fence.

Mr. Early paid the dime, but refused to be "taken in."

Oregon Experiments With Forage Grass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRAS, Ore.—A 2,000-acre plot of Eastern Oregon's vast arid territory is scheduled to become a pasture. The ground was purchased recently under the reclamation plan and is being operated under the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture.

In addition to providing forage for cattle, the area will be maintained as an experimental field for the production of hardy grasses. Agricultural agencies have been seeking grasses that will stand long periods of drought and still remain palatable enough for stock.

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Rangers and Bruins Are Back Here Tomorrow Night—Maxie Favored Boy of Bees

Kerr Shut Out Boston Three Straight Games in New York

By Ned Morse

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27.—Ordinarily about all you need to give the Boston Bruins a chance, and they will win the ball game. Last night they had several chances and yet they lost to the New York Rangers, 1 to 0, to even the Stanley Cup play-off series at two games each. Bruins now have gone more than 200 minutes (three successive games) without beating Goalie Kerr on New York ice.

What happens to the Bruins when engaging Rangers on New York ice? It is not the ice and it is not New York, because the Bruins scored against and defeated Americans in Madison Square Garden. Against Rangers, however, the locals have been beaten five times and tied only one and have been shut out in four of the games.

Had Best Chance

Of course Rangers have not had things all their own way on Boston ice either, but they have won a game there and tied one there, and, to say the very least, they have not been shut out there. Last night the Bruins had their best chance of the season to break through and not only score on New York ice against the Broadway boys, but defeat them and practically seal up the series.

As matters stand now the Rangers hope have revived and they will enter Boston in a much more confident mood than had they lost last night and trailed 3 games to 1. That added confidence is a formidable weapon on the side of a team like the New Yorkers who have the happy faculty of being opportunists as well as smart and fast.

Boston Advantage

From a Boston viewpoint the Bruins still hold the advantage. They have looked better than Rangers in three of the four games despite two defeats, and on home ice they have shown a supremacy. Since the game tomorrow night is on home ice and if a seventh game is necessary it, too, will be played in Boston, Sunday, the Bruins have two home games to one for the New Yorkers.

Last night the Boston players should have won the game as early as the first period. The third line that has been raising such havoc with the Patrick plans nearly gathered in two goals. Jackson and Cain had golden opportunity with only Kerr to beat and they failed. Later Hollett was in alone with Kerr apparently beaten only to miss the net entirely. There were other chances but those were the spectacular ones.

On the Ranger side were several chances, too, but they were more the result of gang plays in which they hemmed in the Bruins and maneuvered around the net dangerously. Dutch Hiller broke clear once, but was beaten, and another time Lynn Patrick missed a perfect cross-the-net pass. The winning

goal resulted when Watson and Hiller carried in with Bauer securing only to have Hiller steal the puck from him and pass quickly to Muzz Patrick who fired a long screened shot by Brimsek.

Once again the game was so fast and the teams so intent upon winning that roughness was held to a minimum. . . . Hextall once knocked Brimsek back into the cage unnecessarily. . . . Rangers continue to try to obscure the vision of the Bruin goalie on shots. . . . Big Babe Pratt tried to bodycheck little Bobby Bauer all night.

As the series stands now, if Bruins should eliminate Rangers Saturday or Sunday night they will meet the winner of the Toronto-Detroit series in Boston, Thursday, with the next game also in Boston either Saturday or Sunday. . . . If Rangers play a fourth game in Boston Sunday night they will fly over after the New York game Saturday night.

Art Jackson and Bobby Bauer have been the standout forwards for the Bruins in the series to date. . . . Watson has been the feature of the New York forwards. . . . Now that the Boston hockey crowd has become orderly the New York spectators have taken to throwing things and the Bruins were heavily bombarded from the gallery on their appearance.

After looking pretty useless most of the game, Muzz Patrick justified his presence with the winning goal. . . . The big fellow is so huge that he is easily noticeable and his mistakes are magnified. . . . Bauer takes the heaviest tossing of any player on the ice, but Rangers cannot make him stop trying.

Rangers had five penalties to three for the Bruins. . . . Brimsek had 23 stops and Kerr had 18, but Kerr's were the harder. . . . At 18:30 and one goal behind, Conney Weiland took Brimsek out of the cage and sent six men after a goal. . . . The six men on the ice were Clapper, Conacher, Schmidt, Cowley, Bauer and Dumart. . . . They came close only once, but Rangers never got a real shot at the open Boston cage. . . . The only goal of the game came at 10:40. Of the third period.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

SARASOTA, Fla.—Dominic, the youngest of the Di Maggios, looked extremely good in his last workout and Red Sox Manager Joe Cronin, says he can play today against the Dodgers if he wants to. Joe says Dom feels "in the pink" and will probably play; he has named Wilburn Butland and Herbert Hash for the pitching assignments.

BRADENTON, Fla.—A stiff workout for the Boston Bees is in store today after their defensive lapses against the Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday. The Bees will meet the Detroit Tigers tomorrow, with their club bolstered by the expected return of Buddy Hassett and Sebastian Sisti.

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Manager Doc Prothro believes that Chuck Klein, slugging outfielder released by the Pirates and signed by the Phillies, may supply the spark that will start the entire team hitting. "He is a great hustler, a fine fellow to have on the club, and I believe he will hit in a manner that will help us," Prothro said.

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Two youngsters who didn't have much chance of staying with the A's may get that chance. Connie Mack indicated today. Both Eddie Collins and Al Brancato have come along rapidly and Brancato may even start the season at third base.

ORLANDO, Fla.—The Detroit Tigers meet the Washington Senators on the ball field today, but there's no meeting of the minds as far as a player deal is concerned. The Tigers made Clark Griffith an offer for infield talent and suggested he figure out a counter proposal. But so far, he hasn't replied.

ORLANDO, Fla.—Making one of the worst spring showings in years, officials of the Washington Senators are ready to do almost anything to give the club some life. With the exception of Dutch Leonard and Buddy Lewis, the rest is that owner Clark Griffith will swap anybody on his club and there is a possibility that a deal with the Detroit Tigers is in the offing.

TAMPA, Fla.—The Giants were jubilant today as they faced the Cincinnati Reds—for they had done what they probably won't do again until next spring rolls around—walloped the Yankees. In a Winter Haven game yesterday, they outlasted the champs by 14-13 as Hal Schumacher turned in his best pitching performance of the year.

HAINES CITY, Fla.—The Kansas City farmhands of the Yankees had better be on their toes today for they are to meet their older brother, the Yankees. Somewhat humiliated over their defeat by the Giants, the Yanks

nevertheless liked the way Tommy Henrich, Buddy Rosar and Babe Dahlgren hit homers yesterday. Tommy and Buddy got two apiece.

SARASOTA, Fla.—Larry MacPhail, the free-speaking boss of the Brooklyn Dodgers admitted today that the club's chances of landing in a higher berth than it did last year had been considerably heightened by the better-than-expected showing of Pee Wee Reese and Charley Gilbert, the prize rookies. Reese won yesterday's hero of the win over the Bees, driving in three runs with three timely blows.

LOS ANGELES.—The Pirates called on Lefty Dick Lanning, Johnny Lanning and Joe Bowman today to try to stop the lusty Chicago Cubs who have rung up two straight over the Bees. Manager Frankie Frisch said he thought he'd call on either Bob Klinger or Max Butcher to open the regular season against St. Louis next month.

TAMPA, Fla.—It is understood that Cincinnati Reds officials, who remain mum, have sent "feelers" to the Pirates in hopes of obtaining Paul Waner, and that the Reds would part with a sizeable sum for the Yankee's Jack Powell. The condition of most of his players is unsatisfactory. Manager Bill McKechnie, so I sent them through a stiff workout Tuesday.

FORT MYERS, Fla.—The Cleveland Indians bid goodbye to their training camp site here today in a game with Syracuse, of the International League. The game will mark the first appearance of Mel Harder, providing a test for the problem arm that handicapped the Tribe in '39. Paul O'Dea went back to Cleveland because of an eye injury.

LAREDO, Tex.—Manager Fred Harey regards Vernon Kennedy, Elden Auker, Nate Andrews, Howard Mills and Emil Bildilli as the "big five" of the St. Louis Browns pitching staff—but he insists there's plenty of chance for other hurlers to work to the select circle. He'll use Johnny Whitehead against the San Antonio Missions today—if the rains let up.

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Happy over Joe Medwick's decision to sign his 1940 contract, the Cardinals will take on the Phillies today before heading for Havana for a series with the Cuban All-Stars. The only consolation that Manager Ray Blades can get out of his team's exhibition record—five wins and 13 losses—is that three of victories were over the Yankees.

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—With Manager Jimmy Dykes' lecture on

Drops Political Aspirations for Hockey Again



Wide World
PARIS, Ont.—Sylvio Appa, center player for the Toronto Maple Leafs team of the National Hockey League and one of the outstanding stars of the circuit, who was defeated in his first entry into the political field contesting the Ontario riding of Brant for the Conservative Party, is shown in center.

lazziness still ringing in their ears, the White Sox were ready to show him that they weren't too lazy to grab a victory over the Philadelphia Athletics. Dykes intended to give the veteran Ted Lyons some mound work today, but he said his shoulder was bothering him and so Jess Dobernic got the call.

LOS ANGELES.—Billy Nicholson, who made a fine debut with the Chicago Cubs last August, but who wound up in an October hitting slump, still can't find his batting eye—and he's a cinch to get a demotion on Hank Leiber's return to the lineup. Billy's spring average is near the 200 mark.

Four Receivers Brighten Scene At Northeastern

Heartened by the presence of so many good catchers, Coach Herb Gallagher may use different batteries as units at Northeastern this year. A former pitching star himself, Gallagher is a firm believer in training receivers to work with certain pitchers.

The idea is that a good catcher will know all the quirks and idiosyncrasies of his pitcher and will work accordingly. It is difficult for one catcher to learn all these factors about every pitcher on the squad, particularly in college where there is a constant turnover.

At present Gallagher has Ray Yetten and Fred Cusick from last year's catching staff; Ed Lovquist who has been transferred from the first base squad; and Jim Maguire of the sophomore contingent.

All four of these boys are good receivers and good batters, so Gallagher is anxious to get them into action as much as possible. The idea of assigning a catcher to one or two pitchers should help.

Gallagher and his assistant, Harold Kopp, were at Huntington Field this morning, but they found that the frost was still in the ground and they probably will not be able to take the team outside for at least a week. The opening game comes April 13th with B. C.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 26
At Clinton, Miss.: Illinois 20, Mississippi College 6.
At Lafayette, La.: Southwest Louisiana Institute 11, Northwestern 6.
At Durham, N. C.: Duke 2, West Chester Teachers 2.
At Elton College, N. C.: Elton College 4, Colby 3.
At Lynchburg, Va.: Lynchburg College 4, Drexel 4 (tie), Lynch in 10th; cold weather.
At Chapel Hill, N. C.: Pennsylvania 9, North Carolina 8.
At Due West, S. C.: Davidson 10, Erskine 6.
At Baton Rouge, La.: Louisiana State 7, Minnesota 4.

Coming National League Star



By a Staff Photographer
The fair-haired boy of Casey Stengel and Bob Quinn is Maxie West, big Pacific Coast ball player over whom they have worked for two years and today he looks like one of the outstanding outfielders in the league. West is a long hitter and his fielding is improving rapidly

Career as Canadiens Star Recalled by Sylvio Mantha

By Gordon Campbell

The Christian Science Monitor

From the center ice exit on the visitors' side of Boston Garden last night, a man still young in aspect but too advanced to play hockey was coaching the Concordia Civics of Montreal to a 6-3 win over the Boston Olympics.

As the game wore on he ordered the changes in lines and defense, kept tabs on his men when the team was short-handed, and appeared to be carrying out fully the duties of a coach. Yet it is not improbable that his thoughts slipped now and then to the not-so-long-ago, when the name of Sylvio Mantha was as well known to the hockey world as is Dit Clapper's today.

For more than 13 years Mantha was a right defenseman respected the league round. He broke in with the Canadiens in the 1923-24 season, at the end of which he saw his name engraved on the Stanley Cup as a member of a world's championship hockey team. Twice since then he played on a Stanley Cup championship outfit—in 1929-30 and 1930-31, and in those years teamed with first Herb Gardiner and then Marty Burke.

Following the game last night, Sylvio recalled those championship days, his heavy French accent coloring his words. Yet above the actual winning of the championships, above his long service with two other former Canadiens' greats—Aurel Joliat and Howie Morenz, who teamed mostly with Billy Boucher to form the most famous of all the Flying Frenchmen's forward lines. "Yes, I played with 'Owie and Aurel," he said simply, but it was the infection in his voice which indicated his inner feelings.

Sylvio's last associations with Canadiens was in the role of player and coach, just before he came to Boston. Since his return to Mont-

real he has had charge of the Concordia team, with which he has more than average success. "Owie," he nodded with a shrug of his shoulders, "they are calling me the 'wonder' man and coach of the year of amateur hockey in Quebec," and while a half-smile told of his pleasure, the shrug betold his modesty.

Mantha has no hesitation picking Royals over the Provincial League champion, Sherbrooke, and in fact picks Royals to win the Allan Cup. Despite that fact, he says the leagues are about even all down the line. After all, he declares, both are senior leagues and are supposed to be even.

Last night was the last game of the season for the Civics, who took the train back to Montreal this morning. All the players, incidentally, work for the city.

Mantha had difficulty describing his job at City Hall. "I am, 'ow you say—store man, non, shopkeeper, non—" what he meant was he worked in the Purchasing Department.

Last night's game was good hockey, but the Olympics were unable to finish off their plays. It was the old story of goals coming the hardest when the pressure is greatest. Local goals were scored by Frankie Spain, Paul Guibord, and Cliff Thompson, who worked on the first line. Thompson turned in one of his best games of the year.

Layton Beats Bozeman

CHICAGO, March 27 (P)—Johnny Layton of Sedalia, Mo., came from behind twice last night to defeat Jay Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., in the World's three-cushion billiards tournament. Layton took the victory with a string of five points, winning by 50 to 47, in 39 innings. Layton now has eight victories and six defeats and Bozeman has eight victories and five losses, leaving the Californian in second place behind the pace setter, Willie Hoppe of New York.

Bozeman led at one time by 10 points but Layton was brilliant when he had to be, pulling many spectacular shots in crucial moments.

Sox Change Bat Order; Williams 3d

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 27.—The line-up and batting order of the Red Sox when they open their American League campaign in Washington, April 16, already is established in Manager Joe Cronin's mind, and unless an unforeseen incident dictates a change, the Boston team will appear as follows on the official card handed to the Umpire-in-Chief:

Di Maggio, left field; Cramer, center field; Williams, right field; Fox, first base; n. n. shortstop; Doerr, second base; Tabor, third base; Desautels, catcher; Grove, pitcher.

Batting Order

Cronin intends to open the season with Ted Williams batting third and Jimmy Foss batting fourth. This is the most important change in the batting order. Last season Williams batted fourth and Foss batted third. The change is more important to the individuals than it is likely to be to the team.

As a result, Williams probably will bat in fewer runs than he did last year, when he led the big leagues with 145; but he will get up to bat more often, and therefore will have more chance to hit home runs and make base hits.

Drive In Runs

Batting fourth will give Foss a chance to drive in more runs than he could from the No. 3 spot. There will be more men on base ahead of him. Careful pitchers probably will walk Williams frequently. But Foss will get to bat less and he will have less chance to hit home runs.

After leading off for two seasons, Doc Cramer will return to the No. 2 spot, which he likes better. If Dom Di Maggio does not play, Lou Finney will substitute for him both in the field and as lead-off man. Joe Cronin at No. 5, Bob Doerr at No. 6, Jim Tabor at No. 7, and the catcher batting eighth in the 1939 order. If the upper-half changes do not bear fruit, Cronin will shift quickly, putting Foss third and Williams fourth.

Bill Swift, Bees pitcher, suggested that Red Sox hurling might seem poorer than it actually is because Joe Cronin no longer covers a great deal of ground at short-stop. "Those double plays make a pitcher look good," said Swift. . . . Bill Butland throws such a heavy ball that he bruises the hand of his catcher. Woody Rich also throws a heavy ball. . . .

Doc Cramer thinks he may hit his first home run for the Red Sox in five seasons with the Fenway Park right field shortened. . . . Gene Desautels, the 33-year-old veteran catcher, is lighter than he was last year, and he is by far the best of the Red Sox receivers at the moment. If he could only hit, as ball players say.

Penn State Nine Starts Next Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—Penn State's baseball team, which is still forced to practice indoors because of snow and cold weather, will open its 19-game schedule next week at Princeton.

The Lions start their campaign with a two-day jaunt—playing Princeton next Friday, and Lehigh at Bethlehem on Saturday. . . . Joe Bedenk, whose 1939 team won 15 out of 19 games, will start his tenth season as head coach. Bedenk's nine-year record shows 87 victories and 42 losses for a percentage of .674.

The current schedule:
April 8, Princeton, away; April 9, Lehigh, away; April 10, Western Maryland, home; April 12, West Virginia, home; April 13, West Virginia, home; April 15, Syracuse, home; April 16, Navy, home; April 22, Temple, home; April 28, Rutgers, away; April 29, Cornell, away; May 4, Gettysburg, away; May 6, Pennsylvania, away; May 10, Pittsburgh, away; May 11, Syracuse, away; May 22, Susquehanna, home; May 25, Muhlenberg, home; May 26, Bucknell, home; June 6, Pittsburgh, home.

Red Sox Win

SARASOTA, Fla., March 27 (P)—Jack Wilson went the entire distance yesterday as the Boston Red Sox staged a two-run uprising in the ninth to squeeze out a 2-1 victory over the Newark Bears of the International League. . . . Wilson pitched excellent ball after a shaky first in which a double, single, and fielder's choice produced Newark's lone run. He held the minor leaguers to five scattered hits from there to the end.

Boston bats were equally impotent, however, producing only four hits up to the ninth. Finney's third hit of the day with the bases loaded scored Sieling with the first run and Lupien came in with the winning tally on Nonnenkamp's single.

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Newark (L) 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1
Boston (A) 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1
Mitchell, Hammer, (4) Beddingfield (7)
Addison, White (4) Fallon (9); Wilson and Rescove.

Redskins Sign Farrar

WASHINGTON (P)—The Washington Redskins have signed Vince Farrar, 205-pound blocking back, for a trial this year. A former player at North Carolina State in 1936, Farrar was drafted by the Pittsburgh Pirates of the National Professional League, but was later released.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press
St. Louis Cardinals sold Pat Malone, veteran pitcher, to New York Yankees.

Stengel Beams With Pride As West Shows Improvement

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 27.—"Look at Maxie go!" shouted Casey Stengel, jumping off the bench like a college freshman as Max West ran into deep right center field to pull down one of George Kelly's fungo flies. One would think the boy had made the deciding catch in the World Series. "Just like old Johnny Cooney going after that ball."

Stengel was merely relieving the tension of the practice session by yelling at the big outfielder from California, but those close by could detect a note of pride in the voice of the Bees' manager. After all, hadn't Casey gone along with the young giant when almost everyone else in the National League told him he was wasting his time?

Liked Hi-Courage

Through the season of 1938, after West had joined the Boston club from the San Francisco Missions of the Pacific Coast League, Stengel sat in the dugout and slid over the bench while the boy stumbled around in the outfield, misjudging flies, letting ground balls roll through his legs, doing everything wrong for a while at first base and most of the time looking bad at the plate. But there was something about him that Casey liked—his build, his courage despite numerous errors, his occasional displays of power with a bat in his hands.

In 1939 West made himself one of the most improved players in the majors. He listened to Long George Kelly, Johnny Cooney and his manager practiced what they told him, and during the past winter every rival outfit in the circuit approached Bob Quinn or Stengel with a proposition for him.

Shows Improvement

"I got tired of listening to offers for Maxie," said Stengel. "They all came running to Bob and me as if West were the only outfielder in the world, but their propositions got only a cold stare from us. I believe today, as I have for the past two years, that this kid will some day be an outstanding hitter and outfielder in our league. Can't you notice a big improvement in him this spring? Well, he's getting better all the time. Watch those other guys try to take him away from us next winter!"

The secret of West's development is hidden in the boy himself. Hundreds of other outfielders have come to training camps as green as he was, only to fall back into the minor leagues. But Max was a great subject. If he had not been, Stengel, Cooney and Kelly could not have corrected his awkward habits. Cooney has taught him the technique of chasing down the fly ball and getting in front of those on the ground. Kelly noticed that the boy was using a cheap glove and made him get a good one. George also has schooled him in throwing and batting. Stengel has made the youngster a threat in the batter's box by teaching him to hit to left field, as well as pull to right.

Sports Around the Hub

Upset Marks N. E. Women's Tennis

The first upset in the New England women's indoor tennis championship now going on at Longwood Covered Courts occurred yesterday when Mrs. Carl E. Pickhardt of Newton set down Louise Raymond of Scarsdale, N. Y., seeded No. 2, in straight sets. Mrs. Pickhardt, the former Marjorie Sachs of Cambridge and national singles champion in 1931, found her left-handed stroking in good order as she won 6-1, 6-2.

Katherine Winthrop of Boston, seeded No. 1, scored a quarter-final victory over Mrs. Philip Theopold of Brookline, 7-5, 6-4. Mrs. Pickhardt will play the winner of the match between Katherine Hubbell and Emily Lincoln, which was due to be played today, while Miss Winthrop will meet the winner of the match between Margaret "Cissy" Madden and Mrs. Harry C. Bruni, due to be played tomorrow.

First-round results in the 12th annual City of Boston City-Wide amateur basketball championships, played yesterday at the Boston University gym on St. Botolph Street, were as follows: Class A—Charlestown Boys' Club 39, Y. M. H. A. Jewels 25; and Burroughs Newsboys 32, Monroe Club 23. Class B—Y. M. H. A. Jewellets 18, Mayor Tobin Club 16; and Shamrocks 19, Pharos 18.

Coach Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern issued a call for freshmen backfield men to report for Husky football yesterday, and among the number responding were the following promising players: Jim Reilly and Dave Murphy of Brighton; Joe Dias of New Bedford, Ed Sakowitz of Framingham, Paul Cleary of Brookline, and Frannie Murray of Winchester. Line Coach Harold Kopp has been working with freshman line candidates for three weeks indoors on fundamentals.

Odd as it may seem, neither Lynn nor Murray Patrick were induced to take up professional hockey by their father, Lester Patrick, of the Rangers. The New York manager often announced his intention of allowing the boys to choose their own profession, and while admitting he would like to see them on the ice, said he would never influence their decision.

In the event that the present Bruins-Rangers series goes the limit of seven games, the public sale of tickets will begin at nine o'clock Sunday morning. Season ticket holders will have until five o'clock on Sunday in which to pick their seats, and after five those seats will be placed on public sale. Of course, whether the series will go seven games or not will depend upon Saturday's game in New York.

English Soccer

With 125 teams already having

After hitting a weak 234 in 1938, West came back last year with an improved 285 average and drove in 82 runs in 130 games. He hit 19 homers and 26 doubles. All season he dropped only one fly ball—in St. Louis. The best proof of his development, however, is the interest other clubs have shown in him. "If they want him that much," grinned Stengel, "then so do I."

Today, as the Bees run through another practice session on the Ninth Street grounds and look ahead to tomorrow's exhibition game with the Detroit Tigers at Lakeland, Stengel is still uncertain regarding West's position in the outfield. Max has been in center and he has been in right. It may sound odd to some critics, but the boy looks good in the center pasture. He doesn't impress you at first, because his running is not graceful, but after watching him for a while you suddenly realize that he covers acres of ground with those long legs. And every time he goes far out for a catch, or hits one over the fence, Stengel stands up and takes a bow. "He's my boy," says Casey.

Bob Quinn, at this stage of training, thinks that perhaps the Bees are a little more improved than some of the other teams in the National League. "St. Louis has the same club as last year, Cincinnati hasn't added anybody and the Giants don't look any different," said the Boston press. "Pittsburgh will be stronger because Frisch will make them hustle. But I don't think the Bees will be outclassed very often."

Dick Coffman will save a few games out of the bull pen for the Bees this year. He is the veteran right-hander purchased from the Giants. "I don't think he's quite as fast as he was," said Stengel. "But I think his curve is better. He has good control—keeps hitting those bats on the handle. They won't get anything good to hit at when he's in there. I wish he could go nine innings for me, but, of course, he can't."

"Bill Masi is the best hitter on the Bees' catching staff. The Chicago boy has learned to pull balls to left field. He widened his stance and mastered the trick of snapping the bat with his wrists. Those wrists, incidentally, come close to being the strongest in the majors. Phil had to work hard when he was a boy and is now rewarded with a powerful physique."

Bees Defeated

BRADENTON, Fla., March 27 (P)—Brooklyn's Dodgers came from behind yesterday to pound out a 5-2 decision over the Boston Bees, despite lusty hitting by Tony Cuccinello and Rookie Hubert Bates. . . . Bates, who scored the first bee run on West's fly after he had tripped and drove in Eddie Miller with the second tally, was sold outright to the Toronto International League Club just after the game. . . . Wes Ferrell pitched the first five innings for the Dodgers, allowing two runs but limiting the Bees to five hits. Bill Posedel tried to go the route for the Bees, but faltered in the seventh, allowing the Dodgers to take the lead by failing to back up a throw-in from the outfield.

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn (N) 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 2 1 11
Boston (N) 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 4
Ferrell, Kimball (6) and Phelps, Franka (6); Posedel, Stritzke (4) and Mast.

Brown Co-Captains

PROVIDENCE, R. I., (P)—John A. Padden of Jackson, N. Y., and Francis C. Wilson of Williamstown, Mass., have been elected co-captains of the Brown basketball team, and Robert Schaper of Erie, Pa., and George Gibbons of Providence, were named swimming leaders.

The election gave Brown, which until last fall had never had more than one leader in any sport, co-captains in three major sports. At the close of the 1939 football season, Bronslaw Stepczyk of Chicopee, Mass., and Louis Duesing of Dumont, N. J., were selected to share leadership.

English Soccer

Midland
Birmingham & Luton 4.
West Bromwich & Leicester 1.
East Midland
Nottingham Forest & Sheffield United 1.

Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Invades Florida Resort Section—Hockey Play-Offs

Rangers Even Series With Boston Team

By the Associated Press
By applying the theory that five good men are better than three any day, the New York Rangers have squared their hockey play-off series with the Boston Bruins and again have a fair chance of getting into the final—probably against Toronto—for the Stanley Cup, ancient and battered emblem of professional hockey world supremacy.

Last night's game was one the Rangers had to win to remain in the running in their best-of-seven series against the Bruins. That they did win it, 1 to 0, for their second victory and second shutout of the play-offs, is proof of the soundness of their forcing tactics.

Maple Leafs Win
At the same time Toronto's Maple Leafs, playing more orthodox hockey, turned back the Detroit Red Wings 2-1 in the first game of their best-of-three semi-final series. This became pronounced favorites to reach the Stanley Cup finals.

Beaten twice in Boston, the Rangers adopted the plan of throwing every bit of power into every play until they finally scored. They didn't take big chances, but the defensemen forced each play down the ice when it seemed to have any chance of success. Thus it was a series of five-man attacks by the Rangers against Boston's three and four-man assaults.

Extra Application
That extra application of power finally bore fruit halfway through the final period, just when most of the 15,504 fans were beginning to wonder whether a prolonged overtime session would produce a score when 50 minutes of fast and furious hockey hadn't.

Muzz Patrick, a defenseman, made the scoring shot from his post some 10 feet inside Boston's blue line. Phil Watson and Dutch Hiller had taken the puck down, only to see their thrust diverted. Bobby Bauer knocked the puck off Watson's stick, but Hiller stole it and passed to Patrick, who rifled home a 30-foot shot.

Lapse or Break
Except for that one lapse—it was a lapse, rather than a bad break—the Bruins were just as good as the Rangers. They had fewer shots at goal than the Rangers, mainly because the New Yorkers had the speed to get back to their defense posts, but goalie Dave Kerr probably had more tough ones to handle than Boston's Frankie Brimsek.

Toronto's Sylvanus Apps, who lost an election yesterday, won a hockey game for the Leafs. He made the first and most important goal for Toronto on a pass-out from Dick Metz while Eddie Goodfellow of Detroit was serving a second-period penalty. The Red Wings couldn't get that one back, although Conny Brown matched Sweeney Shriver's third-period tally for the Leafs.

Apps, beaten by a small margin in the Dominion election, was just about unbeatable as a hockey player. Besides scoring the one goal, he led the attack all evening and came close several other times. He didn't get into the big battle of the game, however. That was a private affair between Goodfellow and Bingo Kampman.

Joe Medwick Falls in Line When Cards Put Foot Down

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 27 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals, the dopest nominee for the National League flag, scored a crucial off-the-diamond victory in signing baseball's No. 1 holdout.

Outfielder Joe Medwick, who thought his slugging talents worth at least \$20,000 this year—a return to his 1938 salary—changed his mind last night and accepted the Cardinals' "deadline" offer of \$18,000, same as he earned last season.

The club's stock rose sharply on the heels of the announcement. The Cardinals have only a mediocre record in the Grapefruit League and there had been considerable gloom over Medwick's absence. Several National League managers have picked the Cards to win the pennant—with Medwick.

Joe led the National in batting and won the most valuable player award in 1937. His batting average last season was .332.

Getting the left fielder's autograph on a contract was a triumph for President Sam Breadon, who maintained the money difference was a trifling. He feared conceding an inch to Medwick would be the signal for other players to take a mile—in a wave of holdouts—next year.

Neither Breadon nor General Manager Branch Rickey, who has been in most of the salary confabs with their recalcitrant star, were present as Joe fell in line.

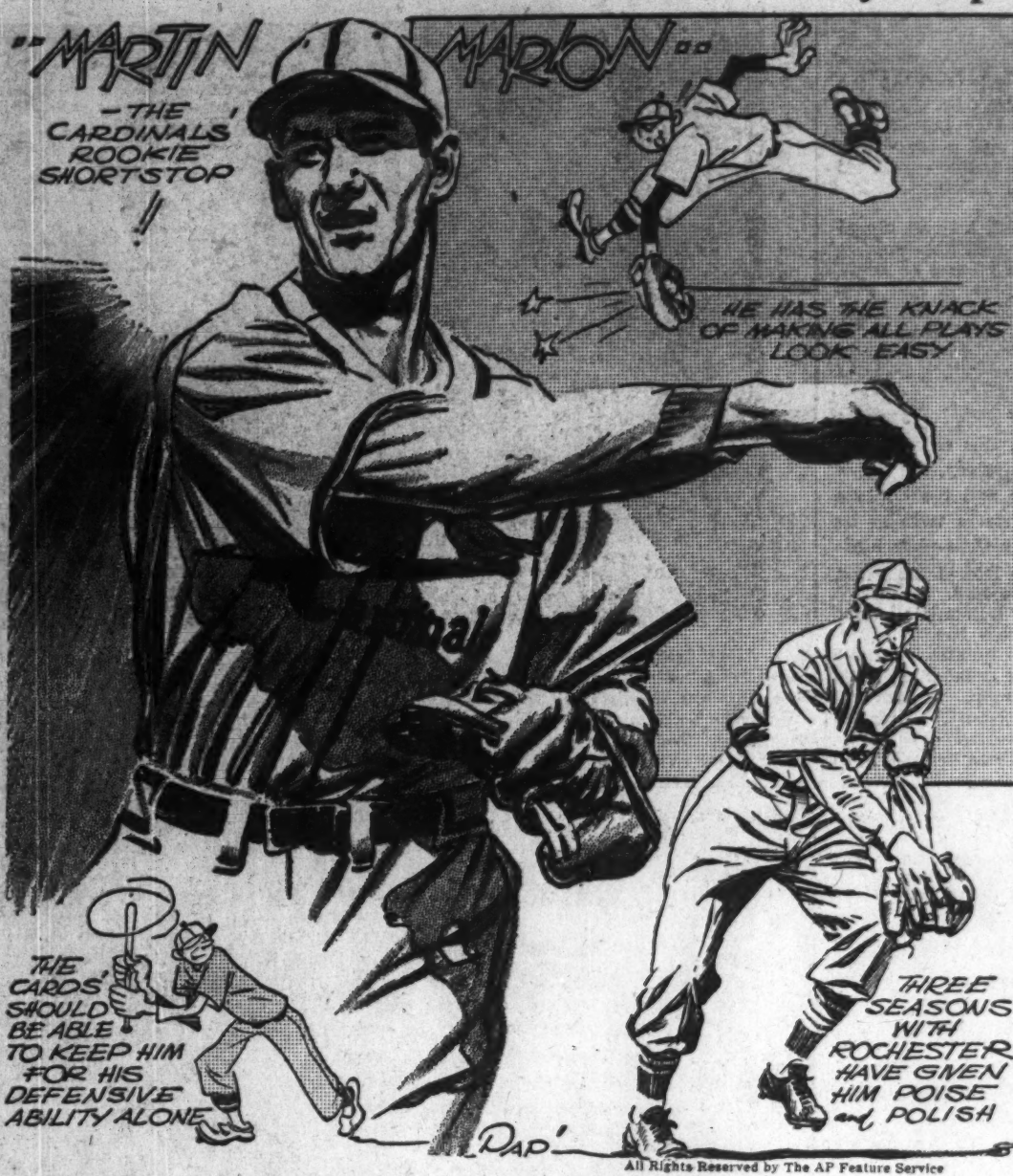
The executives had given Medwick his ultimatum—sign by midnight Tuesday or run the risk of suspension 10 days after the season opens. There had also been some talk of a trade "down the river," which Breadon stoutly denied.

Then suddenly last night as the Cardinals were breaking camp at St. Petersburg to come here for a game with Philadelphia, Joe asked the club's traveling secretary for papers and signed.

He arrived here with his mates, but is not expected to play until after the team returns from a series at Cuba. Medwick, who has been going regularly all spring, said he was in fine shape.

The salary war took Medwick to Florida for the first part of spring training, but Joe returned to his home in suburban St. Louis early this month after a disagreement between him and Rickey over a conference date. At St. Louis, Joe became a father a second time, then returned to Florida last week.

Rookie Red Bird



Topeka Court Sextet Upset In A. A. U. Women's Tourney

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 27 (AP)—Mary Alline Banks of the Nashville, Tenn., Collegians, dropped in 11 goals and three free throws in the most spectacular exhibition in the opening games of the 1940 National A. A. U. women's basketball tourney.

Her total was exactly half the points her team manufactured in beating the Brunswick, Mo., sextet, 50 to 12.

The Topeka, Kan., Sewells were victims of the first upset. Little Quinlan, Texas, High School forced the bell the first two minutes and eliminated the tournament veterans, 23 to 21.

Des Moines, Iowa, Thompsons, with three girls taller than six feet in the line-up, advanced with a 30-to-23 triumph over the Kansas City Goldmans. Rose Walters, six feet one and one-half inches tall, crashed through the Missourians for 13 points.

In other afternoon games Way-side, Texas, defeated Denver Dry Goods, 16 to 7, with three baskets, 16 to 7, with three baskets.

"Slats" Marion, a rookie shortstop from Rochester, may cause Ray Blades to shift his Cardinal infield around a bit.

Marion has been in the Cardinals' camp several times before and, while he impressed observers with his fielding ability, he never was deemed quite ready for the big show. This spring, after three seasons with the Red Wings, he appears to be ready for a real test.

If he makes the grade Jimmy Brown will most likely be moved over to third.

Frankie Frisch was manager of the Cardinals when Marion first turned up at the tender age of 18. That was four years ago. Since then the Red Birds have kept a string on him, carefully nursing him along for the day when he could step into their line-up.

From the very start Marion was an impressive fielder. Tall and rangy, he handles the ball with the graceful ease which marks a great infielder. He has a strong, accurate throwing arm.

The only hitch is that he is a weak batter. Like so many fine fielders, Marion has been unable to learn the knack of hitting. But the Cardinals, desperate for defensive bolstering, might be able to use him in spite of this. They already pack plenty of power at the plate with Mize, Medwick, Slaughter, Padgett and Moore—enough to warrant their carrying a flashy fielder like Marion even though he cannot hit up to the big league standard.

The Cardinals just missed the pennant last season and are generally picked to pace the National League this year. Manager Blades must bolster his defense to do it. The Cardinals' pitching staff is practically the same as last year, so the answer to his problem seems to lie in the infield. Martin might prove the difference. If not, Blades will have to go along with Brown at short and the veteran Don Gutierrez at third.

—Pap

Sarazen Plans to Continue Three Years in Golf Events

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 27 (AP)—Far from looking forward to retirement, Gene Sarazen is mapping out a campaign for at least three more years of tournament golf.

Part of that campaign includes play in the current winter tour. He hasn't finished first yet, but starting the three-postponed second round of the \$5,000 Greensboro open today, he was only two shots back of Ben Hogan and Clayton Heafner, leaders last Saturday with 69's.

Learned Differently
"There's no reason why I shouldn't still be good enough to win," said the stocky squire. "A few tournaments and some practice when I get home and I'll be ready to go. That's because Hogan and Jones and I learned the game differently from the youngsters coming up today. These fellows—Snead, Hogan, Mangrum—can all hit the ball a mile off the tee and straight, too."

"Still they're not shotmakers. They're not well-grounded in fundamentals. I don't believe they have the type of game that will serve them as well as it does mine."

Except for that one lapse—it was a lapse, rather than a bad break—the Bruins were just as good as the Rangers. They had fewer shots at goal than the Rangers, mainly because the New Yorkers had the speed to get back to their defense posts, but goalie Dave Kerr probably had more tough ones to handle than Boston's Frankie Brimsek.

Toronto's Sylvanus Apps, who lost an election yesterday, won a hockey game for the Leafs. He made the first and most important goal for Toronto on a pass-out from Dick Metz while Eddie Goodfellow of Detroit was serving a second-period penalty. The Red Wings couldn't get that one back, although Conny Brown matched Sweeney Shriver's third-period tally for the Leafs.

Apps, beaten by a small margin in the Dominion election, was just about unbeatable as a hockey player. Besides scoring the one goal, he led the attack all evening and came close several other times. He didn't get into the big battle of the game, however. That was a private affair between Goodfellow and Bingo Kampman.

—Pap

At 25, Yet a good golf game should hold up that way."

Gene contends that things have been made too easy for the present-day players, both pros and amateurs. The courses and equipment have been vastly improved, greens are watered the moment there's a chance of their getting even a little too fast, and there's a club designed for practically every shot you have to hit.

"I'll withhold my final opinion on these boys for a few years," said Sarazen. "If they can keep winning then, and winning the big ones, I'll be ready to concede they're fine golfers."

He believes, too, that the players today face a definite hazard in the number of tournaments they make.

Favors Tour
"Not that I'm not all in favor of this winter tour," he explained. "It's a fine thing—does a lot for golf and brings out many new stars, but the boys should pick their spots better. If they don't and try to make every tournament and practice besides, they'll all run their game."

So saying, the squire sailed off into the Greensboro open's second 18 holes. He is trying hard for his first below 70 round of the winter. With that in thought, the boys had best beware of Sarazen.

Kilian-O'Brien Bike Team Wins

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 27 (AP)—The German-Irish team of Gustav Kilian and Henry "Cocky" O'Brien won an international six-day bicycle race here last night, finishing with an 89 sprint point advantage over the second place American team of Al Crossley and Cecil Yates.

The two teams were tied in mileage and laps at the end of the 146-hour grind. All seven of the teams remaining in the race at the finish were credited with 2-135 miles.

The German-Belgian team of Heinz Vopel and Gerard Debaets, which had been among the leaders, was forced to withdraw five hours before the close of the race because of an injury to Debaets' shoulder. Earlier, the team of Jim Walthour and Charley Bergna withdrew when Walthour became ill.

Final standings:
Team Miles Lap Pts.
Gustav Kilian-Henry O'Brien 2135 9 1230
Al Crossley-Cecil Yates 2135 9 1141
Cecil Yates-Al Crossley 2135 9 1141
Torchy Peden-Doug Peden 2135 8 857
Jerry Herman-Danny Esposto 2135 8 821
Bill Anderson-Charyo Yacino 2135 8 826

A. B. C. Bowling

DETROIT, March 27 (AP)—The Hermann Undertakers team of St. Louis, National match champions and holders of the all-time record score of 3,797, swung into action tonight at the American Bowling Congress tournament in an effort to wrest the lead from the Ambrosia Brewing team of Chicago.

The St. Louis team defeated the Milwaukee Heils last year for the National match crown, but have never been able to hit a prize-winning pace in the A. B. C. tourneys. Their record score was posted in 1937.

Teams rolling last night at the Fairgrounds Coliseum failed to displace any of the leaders. In the minor events yesterday Louis Vetter, Cincinnati, went into third place in the singles on a 687 count and Bob Rich, Detroit, scored 1,866 for fourth in the All-Events.

Hockey at a Glance

Results March 26
By the Associated Press
National League
New York Rangers 1, Boston 0.
Toronto 2, Detroit 1.
International-American League
Hershey 3, Pittsburgh 0.
Indianapolis 5, Providence 2.
American Association
St. Louis 1, Omaha 0.
No Games Tonight

College Tennis
By the Associated Press
Results March 26
At Wake Forest, N. C.: Wake Forest 7, Boston University 0.

Hershey and Capitals Win

The Hershey Bears didn't really get started this year until the International-American Hockey League season was almost over. Now it wouldn't be far wrong to tab them as favorites not only to breeze into the final round of the play-offs but to win the championship, too.

The Indianapolis Capitals may have a lot to say about that, on the basis of their one-sided victory over the Providence Reds last night. Still only Hershey has been able to win a play-off game away from home. The Bears have done it twice.

Last in their division two weeks before the regular season ended, the Bears won seven of their last eight games to finish second. They disposed of the New Haven Eagles in the first round by taking the deciding game on New Haven ice, and last night they invaded Pittsburgh to gain a 3-0 decided victory.

The Hornets, first-round conquerors of the Springfield Indians. Since the remaining games of the best-of-three round will be played at Hershey Thursday and, if necessary, Saturday, the Bears look like almost certain winners.

Indianapolis, beaten twice at Providence in the best-of-five round between the first-place winners, came back to even the series at home. The Caps won by the overwhelming count of 8-2 last night, but they have to go to Providence tomorrow to wind up the series.

One great period, with Coach Herb Lewis and Gus Giesebrecht playing the main roles, settled last night's game for the Caps. Going into the second frame with the score at 1-1, Lewis broke the deadlock with an unassisted goal. Then Giesebrecht tallied, and Lewis, who had drawn an assist on Arch Wilder's opening goal, aided Carl Liscombe in making it 4-1. From there on Giesebrecht took full charge. He passed to Jack Keating for the Caps' fifth goal and scored two more himself.

By contrast, Hershey's triumph was a rather sedate affair. Wally Kilrea did the big job of scoring with two goals and an assist. But the first two were made comparatively easy when Mickey Blake, Hornet defense ace, was penalized midway through the second period. Kilrea passed to Gordon Bruce to break the ice, then scored 73 seconds later while Blake was still in the coop. In the last minute Larry Aurie pulled out the Hornet goalie and Kilrea popped in another goal.

Sports Roundup

By Eddie Briles
NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Our operatives report the three best football teams in the South next fall will be Tulane, Duke and Tennessee. . . . Clydell Castleman's poor showing is the biggest disappointment of the spring to Bill Terry. . . . Paavo Nurmi says the royal welcome Taisto Maki is getting from Finnish folk all along the line is taking a lot out of Taisto's galloping.

We're Asking You
We'd like a long vacation. But where is there to go when golf in North Carolina is twice postponed by snow?

Attention, scouts: Here is the announcements you have been waiting for! . . . Down in Dixie there's an ambitious 18-year-old who can hurl a rock 397 feet with his left arm and 227 with his right. . . . His control is so good that he's been barred from all the ball throwing games at the county fairs. . . . He has his own uniform and a home made bat with which he socked a 400-foot homer plumb over the school house last summer.

—By Pap—

Student at U. of Miami Wins Sailing Championship

Southeastern Sidelines

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—It now looks as though this winter resort section has entered another sports field for attracting guests—this time intercollegiate yacht racing.

About two weeks ago, Stewart Kenyon, secretary-treasurer of the Montauk Yacht Club, L. I., and instructor of sailing at the Flamingo Hotel here where the Montauk Yacht Club holds an informal branch, thought up the idea of holding an intercollegiate-inter-scholastic regatta for the vacationing students then in this section.

With the backing of his own club and hotel, and various interested enthusiasts here, Kenyon publicized the event for a week previously that an intercollegiate-inter-scholastic regatta would be held. Entries were slow in coming in, and it was not quite certain that sufficient interest in the affair would make Kenyon's extensive entertainment worthwhile.

Twenty-Five Entries
The day of the regatta, last Thursday, arrived. At ten o'clock a few collegians presented themselves at the Flamingo Hotel docks and the Moth class owners of Miami were there with their boats which they were kindly donating for the occasion.

By the time masts were stepped, sails put on and boats shoved overboard, however, 25 entries had filed their desire to participate.

With only 12 boats at his disposal, Regatta Chairman Kenyon decided to run the event in two divisions, the first series for each division running four races. Highest 12 at the end of the preliminary racing, would enter a final two-race series. Total points after the day's sailing decided the championship.

It was only fitting that the championship of the first intercollegiate - interscholastic sailing regatta of the south should fall into the hands of a University of Miami student, Jack Price, local favorite and champion of the Moth Class fleet in these environs.

Price's first title was well-earned. Coming from behind in the final race of the day, he overcame Wendell Davis' slight lead to finish first, after the Rollins College representative fell back to fourth. Although both the winner and runner-up led the other 23 entries with three firsts apiece, they were closely contested by Bob Perry of Yale, in third berth, and several local youngsters, namely Jane Cook, who found the cannon berth twice in the second division.

Principia Entered
Feature of the lavish entertainment provided for the yachtsmen representing colleges from Princeton as far west as Northwestern and Principia, and as far south as Miami University itself, was a dance at the Hotel Nauticus that evening, where prizes for the first four collegians were presented.

An elaborate microphone system, used for a play-by-play report of each race, was set up to explain some of the intricate moves made by the racers, who were at all times within complete view of the large crowd.

Closest baseball competition among the state's colleges in years is in prospect this season, with Florida and Rollins, long time undisputed leaders, expected to receive stiff opposition from Miami and Stetson universities.

Wendell Davis.
Eastern Amateur Hockey
By the Associated Press
Washington 5, Baltimore 4.

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632 Washington Street
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The Angel Oak

ONE SUN-DRENCHED DAY in March, we were driving slowly along a side road leading away from the concrete highway. Pine barks closed us in, carpeted with palmetto brush, which almost hid the flowering spikes of blue iris, of mauve and rose-red azalea and more wild blossoms which we did not recognize. Beneath all this spread the bronze-gold forest litter, that makes so beautiful a background for color and bloom.

"Take right turn. Four and a half miles to the Angel Oak."

The right turn led us into a sand road lined with tangled thickets, overgrown with grasses, trailing wild things. In their midst towered ancient live oaks with their garlands of silvery moss. At first sight, this waving gray-green is somber, melancholy. But as one becomes familiar with its beauty, its grace, one realizes its fitness, its poignant quality, a certain fragrance of melancholy that is part of the southern landscape.

On all sides stretched run-to-seed rice fields, with irrigation ditches still open, the sluggish water now being host to shining lily pads and sky-blue hyacinth. Wind-broken oaks overhung them, their moss whispering and swishing its ash-gray, eerie streamers like myriad Aeolian harp-strings. Immemorial music this, folk music of the silent places, redolent of folk life, folk custom. The many-voiced stillness, the tangled wilderness fills one with a serene sadness—"the still, sad music of humanity."

A crumbling, mellow, many-colored brick wall ended in a wooden gate, wide enough for a motor to drive through. On it was lettered crudely:

"The Angel Oak. Ten cents. Toot your horn."

Before us was a long avenue of ancient oak and magnolia, bordering what once must have been a stately drive. The weedy dirt road was littered with broken branches, shard, tile, tin cans, rotting rubber tires; but the trees were clothed in shining spring dress, veiled with hoary silver-green, like chiffon over gleaming silk. Everywhere trailed the charming Cherokee rose vines, their single blossoms white as new-fallen snow. With these grew jessamine golden as the Carolina sun, spilling a pungent fragrance in the quiet, a fragrance tangible like a sweet melody.

A poorly-clad child came close. "Won't you get out, please?" she said in the low, melodious voice that is so often the heritage of the South. She pointed. "There's the Angel Oak, down there. It's the biggest in South Carolina, older than the oak trees in Middle Garden, folks say, more than a thousand years old."

Through the trees we saw an unkempt, unpainted house, barely visible from the avenue. All about were rice fields, long uncultivated, melancholy russet-and-amaranth meadows with rice stalks grown wild. But over them hung a brilliant blue sky with sunset clouds reflected gray in shallow ditches. Bony horses grazed near by and a small herd of lean cattle. A colt or two lay asleep near its mother mare.

"Why is it called the Angel Oak?" She smiled. "Oh, people always ask. They owned, oh, all the land far's you can see. The

Big House was burned and most of the quarters, too; that was in the war. They had a lot of slaves at that time. Our house, over there, was just the rice and cotton store house and granary, where they weighed things. No one's left of the old Angels. That's why it's the Angel Oak."

As we came near, the oak loomed bigger and mightier. Beyond its great, low-hanging branches we could see the mound of ruins, that once was a stately-pillared and galleried mansion. We stood silent in the dusky green stillness with its clouding gray moss. Heavy blocks of wood or granite rocks propped up branches that were big trees in their own right.

Like a Forest of Arden, this silver-green glade was filled with the mystery, the magic distilled of singing silence and the delicate perfume from a giant wistaria twining its lush, scalloped leaves, its mauve-pink blossom-heads up one of the lateral branches, and on into the light far beyond.

Great trees are the true humanists of our natural world. They express the tradition, the integrity, the dignity of human life. This ancient oak has known the great plantation, the Big House and its people in all their glory and their times of trial. The littered drive, the empty house, the mound of ruins, the weed-filled meadows, these are material, ephemeral things. This sheltering green, flecked with sunset red-and-gold, has the enduring beauty, the profound consolation of a Gothic cathedral with its old stained glass, its mighty columns lost in shadow. From this leafy refuge the world's stress is shut away and faith is renewed, the abiding faith that makes of all true beauty a spiritual promise.

BERTHA OFFENHEIM

Our Favorite Song

MRS. OWEN JONES WISTER, a daughter of Fanny Kemble, was a great lady in her own right as well as by tradition, but, despite the profusion of her gifts and the energy of her will to please, I never felt quite relaxed in her presence. She possessed a gracious dignity, a way of being always in the right, a smooth Athena-like brow which challenged my self-possession and at moments crushed me.

The day we first met remains in my memory a golden one. Dressed in some lovely flowing print gown, ribboned and bonneted, she led us by the hand up the long avenue at Butler Place. A gate and a high brick wall shut out the lawn and shrubbery, the buildings, the stables and greenhouses, from the traffic and movement of the Old York Road. There was moss under the chestnuts and wistaria festooned the coachhouse. The lawn was broken with patches of periwinkle and starred with Quaker ladies. She had taken us to the gardens and given us our first smell of rose geranium and lemon verbena. There in the nothouses were real little orange and lemon trees and grape-vines and figs. Later her son Owen—Dan she called him—... took us to the stable where they were grooming a dapple-gray. ... Owen had asked us both if we liked music. We nodded back yes. And which was our favorite tune, he had asked us. Francis looked at me and I looked at Francis. There was a hurriedly whispered consultation. "Yankee Doodle" we both shouted together. He had pitched Francis into the air and caught him on his shoulder; and we had proceeded to the house, Francis clutching at his ears and wreathed in happiness. We drank raspberry vinegar with a sprig of mint and then Owen sat down at the piano and played and played to our hearts' content. And did we recognize the music, he smiled back at us. We certainly did not, but might one hazard a guess? I looked at Francis and Francis looked at me. By the other's expression each knew that consultation was hopeless. No, we didn't recognize the tune, we said; what was it?

"Yankee Doodle!"—From "An American Artist's Story," by GEORGE BIDDLE. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Clearing at Sunset

Now light returns before the dusk takes title. As good as frankincense and myrrh the rain-washed air. Now, briefly, it is vital that color should be conjured from the blur of sodden tones and once again ennoble silt and barn, and set a glided wire about each tree, each old and weathered gable.

with sudden rose suffuse the village spire!

The sky at peace no longer seems to grapple with press of iron clouds. The hour can prove a stream is at its best without a ripple, held taut and fitted neatly to its groove of valley-green. The haystacks shine like buttons and fame has touched the hill-top. All one piece, a flock of sheep become celestial muttons, cropping high pastures in a golden fleece.

AMANDA BENJAMIN HALL

By Rail in the 1830's

THE QUARTER OF AN HOUR employed in reaching New Orleans from Lake Pontchartrain was one of the most delightful seasons in all my travels. My notion of a swamp was corrected for ever. It was the end of April, and the flowering reeds and tropical shrubs made the whole scene one gay garden. It was odd to be passing through a bay garden on a railroad. ... The sluggish bayou was on one side; and here and there, a group of old French houses on the other. It was like skimming, as one does in dreams, over the meadows of Sicily, or the plains of Ceylon. ...

One great inconvenience of the American Rail-roads is that, from wood being used for fuel, there is an incessant shower of large sparks, destructive to dress and comfort, unless all the windows are shut; which is impossible in warm weather. ... During my last trip on the Columbia and Philadelphia rail road, a lady in the car had a shawl burned to destruction on her shoulders; and I found that my own gown had thirteen holes in it, and my veil, with which I saved my eyes, more than could be counted. —From "Society in America," by HARRIET MARTINEAU (1837).



Photograph by Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to The Christian Science Monitor

A Gothic Saint of the Early Fifteenth Century

THERE WAS SHOWN recently at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts a beautiful exhibition of the arts of the Middle Ages. Among many hundreds of exhibits stood this statue of a saint, carved in stone. A French sculpture of the early fifteenth century, it expressed the mood of the Gothic style in its advanced stage.

The earlier Christian sculptures, made a century or two before, were frankly more architectural in design; the surfaces flattened, the lines straightened to conform harmoniously with the basic pattern of the wall surface to which they were appended. The draperies, hair, and accessories were executed in an ornamental way after the manner of delicate ivory carvings done under Oriental influence.

This saint reveals the new tendency which eventually ushered in the sculpture of the Renaissance. The posture is not rigid. The figure seems to follow an undulating line, rather than conform to a rigid vertical in the manner of the forebears. The drapery falls from one shoulder in full folds which really seem like fabric; the dress clings to the figure, indicating somewhat the lines of natural form. The face is marked by a youthfulness and tenderness sweetly expressed in the eyes and sensitively shaped lips. The hair falls in rhythmic waves.

The Gothic style was characterized by such freedom from constraint. The figure emerged from the wall; it was, in fact, separated from its background and carved fully in the round. Despite this detachment from a larger unit of design, there was still preserved the exalted mood, the emphasis upon thought. Yet the sculpture becomes something closer to everyday life, more intimate and familiar. It becomes simpler

A Cup of Water From All Asia

I WAS STARTING another idyllic journey on a river in Asia. But this new journey was of greater importance than the earlier ones. It was to provide the final solution of the complex of hydrographic and Quaternary geological problems which are connected with "the wandering lake." For that reason this voyage on the Konche-daria and its continuation the Kum-daria seemed more alluring than any previous river trip. ...

The grey-green water through which we were gliding came from distant regions. When one filled a cup from the river, one's thirst was quenched, but the drops of water did not tell us where they had fallen to earth from the clouds, to pass through brooks and tributary streams and at last meet together in the Tarim. The Kashgar-daria, the Gez-daria and the Raskan-daria carried water that came from the eternal snowfields and blue-shimmering glaciers of the Pamir, the Karakorum, and Western Tibet. ...

So, when one drank a cup of water from the river on which we were now to live for a time, it was not like drinking from a spring, or a beck in the mountains. There was something especially wonderful about that water, that draught which was a mingling of tributes from the whole of innermost Asia, the real Central Asia—that circle of mountain ranges, some of the loftiest and wildest in the world, which lies around the Tarim basin to north, west and south. I soon grew accustomed to it, but at first I could not help feeling a certain awe at the thought of that vast world of mountains, whence flowed the springs which formed that river, slowly diminishing as it moved eastward. ... I could almost hear the noise of the torrents formed by the melting snow, on whose banks the orango antelopes and the wild yaks graze in peace and safety.—SVEN HEDIN, in "The Wandering Lake." (London: Routledge.)

"Tenure of unprecarious joy"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMETIMES IT MAY SEEM difficult to realize the joy which it was the purpose of the Master to bring to the human heart, that joy which cannot be destroyed by outward conditions. Yet he said (John 15:11), "These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full;" and again (John 16:22), "Your heart shall rejoice, and your joy no man taketh from you." He gave his followers this assurance when, for him, there were approaching the darkest days in his great effort to reveal to men the truth of spiritual being, and to show them the unreality, the nothingness, of those things to which mortal sense clings, believing them to be real.

How he was able to maintain his sublime spiritual confidence and to enable others to share it is explained in his constant communion with God. He spent nights alone in the mountains praying to his Father, God. For what did he pray? The record does not tell us; but we may feel certain that he prayed for more understanding of Him, for more of spiritual power, for a more complete realization of the supremacy of Spirit, and for more assurance that he could prove the nothingness of evil in whatever phase it claimed to appear. The Gospels tell of marvelous healings that succeeded those holy vigils. And he impressed upon his followers the fact that if they would know the power of Spirit they must do as he did—pray for it, seeking the certainty of a clear realization of God's omnipotence.

In days of world turmoil, when joy seems darkened by sorrow, when love seems to be stifled, how can the followers of the Master realize and retain the joy which he said they must surely know? We can pray more earnestly for clearer understanding of the allness of God, which proves the nothingness of evil; and we can know that true prayer, which affirms the supremacy of good, is certain to bring the proof of the nothingness of error and the eventual disappearance of its unreal manifestations.

When the world presents the picture of strife and destruction, we can consciously dwell "in the secret place of the most High" (Psalms 91:1), as Jesus did, and therein realize the joy which he said should be ours as we understand the truth he taught. Christian Science reveals the divine Principle underlying his teaching and his mighty works of healing and regeneration. In the light of this revelation, we see that joy is unchanging because it is a quality of divine Mind and is forever expressed in spiritual man, who reflects God. Thus we can claim this spiritual heritage even when all around there seems to be upheaval and dismay. On one occasion Mary Baker Eddy counseled that

"wisely ponder, and lovingly scan the convulsions of mortal mind, that its sudden sallies may help us, not to a start, but to a tenure of unprecarious joy" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous, p. 201).

The prophet Isaiah voiced the Word of God (Isaiah 45:7), "I make peace, and create evil: I the Lord do all these things." Commenting on this statement, Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 540), "The prophet referred to divine law as stirring up the belief in evil to its utmost, when bringing it to the surface and reducing it to its common denominator, nothingness." And in the same paragraph she says further, "We ought to know that God's law uncovers so-called sin and its effects, only that Truth may annihilate all sense of evil and all power to sin."

As we better understand the workings of God's law, which "uncovers so-called sin and its effects" that the sense of evil and its unreal manifestation may be destroyed, we do indeed glimpse the "unprecarious joy" that comes from knowing God's allness and the supremacy of good, even when mortal mind is asserting its falsely claimed power to disturb the whole world. When the nature of evil is seen, and belief in its power destroyed, the outward effects of evil necessarily wane and, finally, disappear.

The struggle between Truth and error must be settled for each individual in his own consciousness. Not all are necessarily engaged in outward warfare, but each one is obligated to assist in gaining for humanity the victory of Truth over the belief in evil; and he can do this by purging his own thinking of those elements which make for the larger manifestation of warfare. Each can discard petty jealousies, secret envy, smoldering hate, pride, sensitiveness, selfishness, and similar traits of evil, by praying as Jesus did, seeking closer communion with the Father, and a clearer understanding of the universal nature of divine Love, which is reflected in the real man, including the true selfhood of each one.

This spiritualization of thought is the effectual prayer which will hasten the cessation of world warfare. In a paragraph in Science and Health under the marginal heading "The darkest hours of all," Mrs. Eddy gives this inspired assurance (p. 96): "Love will finally mark the hour of harmony, and spiritualization will follow, for Love is Spirit." Herein is found the "unprecarious joy" that comes from knowing the allness and goodness of God, infinite divine Love.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese.)

"O direito à alegria imperturbável"

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta página.

AS VEZES PODE parecer-nos difícil compreender a alegria que o Mestre se propôs trazer ao coração humano, aquela alegria que não pode ser destruída por condições externas. Não obstante ele disse (S. João 15:11), "Eu vos tenho dito estas coisas, afirmo de que a minha alegria esteja em vós, e a vossa alegria seja completa" (em parte, de acordo com a Bíblia inglesa); e novamente (S. João 16:22), "O vosso coração se alegrará, e a vossa alegria ninguém vos a tirará." Ele deu aos seus seguidores esta certeza quando se aproximavam, para ele, os dias mais dolorosos no seu grande esforço de revelar aos homens a verdade do ser espiritual, e de lhes mostrar a realidade, a nulidade daquelas coisas às quais o sentido mortal se agarra, na crença de que sejam reais.

A capacidade de manter sua sublime confiança espiritual e habilitar a outros de participar dela, está explicada na sua constante comunhão com Deus. Ele passava sozinho noites inteiras nas montanhas orando ao Pai. Para que fim orava ele? A história não nos conta; mas podemos ficar certos de que ele orava por obter maior compreensão de Deus, por maior poder espiritual, por uma realização mais completa da supremacia do Espírito, e por uma certeza maior de que poderia provar a nulidade do mal em qualquer fase com que se lhe apresentasse. Os Evangelhos falam das curas maravilhosas que se seguiram àquelas santas vigílias. E Jesus inculcava aos seus seguidores o fato de que se quisessem conhecer o poder do Espírito teriam de fazer como ele o fazia—orar por esse poder, procurando a certeza na clara realização da onipotência de Deus.

Nos dias de perturbação do mundo, quando a alegria fica empanada pela tristeza, quando o amor parece ficar sufocado, como poderão os seguidores do Mestre realizar e reter a alegria que segundo ele dissera, certamente haviam de conhecer? Podemos orar com maior sinceridade por uma compreensão mais clara da totalidade de Deus, que prova a nulidade do mal; e podemos saber que a verdadeira prece, a afirmar a supremacia do bem, traz finalmente a prova da nulidade do erro e eventualmente o desaparecimento de suas manifestações irreais.

Quando o mundo apresenta o quadro de contenda e destruição, podemos conscientemente permanecer "no esconderijo do Altíssimo" (Salmos 91:1), assim como Jesus o fazia, e ali compenetrarmo-nos da alegria que, segundo disse, seria nossa logo que compreendêssemos a verdade por ele ensinada. A Ciência Cristã revela o Princípio divino que serve de base aos ensinamentos de Jesus, e às suas grandiosas obras de cura e regeneração. A luz dessa revelação, verificamos que a alegria é imutável por ser uma qualidade da Mente divina e está manifesta para sempre no homem espiritual que reflete Deus. Assim podemos fazer valer esta herança espiritual mesmo quando parece haver ao nosso redor, sublevação e desfealdamento. Em certa ocasião Mary Baker Eddy aconselhou ser necessário "sábiamente ponderar e carinhosamente analisar as convulsões da mente mortal, afim

de que as suas repentinas sortidas possam ajudar-nos, não a começar mas a manter nosso direito à alegria imperturbável" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous (A Primeira Igreja de Cristo, Cientista, e Miscelânea, pp. 201).

O profeta Isaías deu voz à Palavra de Deus (Isaías 45:7): "Eu faço a paz, e crio o mal; eu, o Senhor, faço todas estas coisas." Comentando esta declaração, Mrs. Eddy diz em Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras, pg. 540), "O profeta referia-se à lei divina que subleva a crença no mal até ao extremo, quando a traz à superfície, reduzindo-a ao seu denominador comum, o nada!" E no mesmo parágrafo ela diz ainda, "Deveríamos saber que a lei de Deus põe a descoberto o assim-chamado pecado e seus efeitos, somente para que a Verdade possa anular todo o sentido do mal e todo o poder de pecar."

Logo que compreendermos melhor o funcionamento da lei de Deus que "põe a descoberto o assim-chamado pecado e seus efeitos" afirmo de que o sentido do mal e suas manifestações irreais possam ser destruídos, vislumbraremos de fato a "alegria imperturbável" que vem do conhecimento da totalidade de Deus e da supremacia do bem, mesmo quando a mente mortal estiver alegando a sua falsa pretensão ao poder de perturbar o mundo inteiro. Quando a natureza do mal for percebida e a crença no seu poder estiver destruída, os efeitos externos do mal forçosamente se desvanecerão e, finalmente, não de desaparecer.

A luta entre a Verdade e o erro tem de ser terminada pelo indivíduo na sua própria consciência. Nem todos estão necessariamente empenhados numa guerra em campo aberto, mas cada um de nós tem a obrigação de contribuir para que a humanidade obtenha a vitória da Verdade sobre a crença no mal; e todos podem fazê-lo depurando o próprio pensamento daqueles elementos que conduzem à manifestação mais intensa da guerra. Todos podem livrar-se de ciúmes mesquinhos, inveja secreta, ódio abafado, orgulho, susceptibilidade, egoísmo e outras peculiaridades similares do mal, orando assim como Jesus o fazia, procurando comunhão mais íntima com o Pai Eterno, e uma compreensão mais clara da natureza universal do Amor divino, que está refletida no homem real e inclui o verdadeiro eu de cada um de nós.

Esta espiritualização do pensamento é a oração eficaz que apressará a cessação da atividade bélica do mundo. Em um parágrafo de Science and Health sob o título marginal de "As horas mais sombrias de todas" Mrs. Eddy dá esta inspirada certeza (pg. 96): "O Amor finalmente marcará a hora da harmonia, à qual se seguirá a espiritualização, porquanto o Amor é Espírito." Nisto encontraremos a "alegria imperturbável" que vem do conhecimento da totalidade e da bondade de Deus, infinito Amor divino.

Informações acerca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, podem ser enviadas a: Secção de Publicação da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

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by
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Road Safety Is Studied In Connecticut

Continued from Page 1

highway construction, the Merritt Parkway came frequently before the Conference as depicting what not to do, what to do to safeguard pedestrians and drivers, and what probably can never be completely done, namely, the protection of motorists against periods of sheer carelessness, sleep, tire blowouts and mental lapses under which some motorists even drive against one-way traffic.

Although the parkway constitutes the last word in highway safety engineering, with traffic segregated so as not to conflict at intersections, 60 motorists ran into cars ahead of them going in the same direction, a fact emphasizing the need of suitable shoulder area to accommodate disabled cars to parked vehicles on future roadways. Faulty driving habits, such as passing on the right, cutting in, double passing, and excessive speed, were blamed for 35 accidents during the 18 months.

Tire blowouts were said to have caused 30 or nearly 10 per cent of all the trouble. Even here, however, the Conference expressed the belief that education of drivers in how to handle speeding cars when tires go flat would help to reduce accidents.

What to do about drivers who go to sleep at the wheel is still something of a baffling problem. Out of 320 accidents, 25 sleepy drivers were held responsible for 8 per cent.

Since the Parkway was first opened, temporary construction hazards, barricades and other obstacles to vision and smooth travel causing many accidents at the time, have been removed. Hence, the 1940 safety record on the Parkway is expected to definitely prove the safety possibilities of so-called "limited motorways" that do away with conflicting traffic lanes and are built over entirely new rights of way.

In 18 months, only two fatalities have occurred on the Parkway, it was reported.

"No-Fix" Tickets
Turning the attention of safety delegates to safety factors included "no-fix" traffic tickets. Philip M. Morgan, Chairman of the Citizens Traffic Safety Committee of Worcester, Mass., explained that a "25-mile-an-hour no-fix police campaign" in his city had reduced motor fatalities from the 13-year average of 29 to 10 in 1939. Accidents, he said, dropped from 1,282 to 490 and injured persons from 1520 to 646.

Robbins B. Stoeckel, Research Associate in Highway Transportation at Yale University, declared that safety could be built into the highways to only a limited extent, the chief responsibility resting upon the motorist, he said, to adopt a code of highway ethics. The impossibility of absolutely fool-proofing highways is revealed in the tendencies of Merritt Parkway motorists to fall asleep or leap over the center strip of grass and shrubs separating conflicting traffic lanes.

A Public Function
Said Mr. Stoeckel: "It is more definitely established now than at any other previous time that the essential quality of safe driving is 'good intent' coupled with the recognition that the operation of a motorcar is a public function calling for concentration of thought, not only upon one's own problems, but upon the relationship of one's problems to other motorists."

He warned motorists as well as pedestrians to maintain their own margins of safety and not to depend upon "a break" from the other fellow. He referred particularly to pedestrians who step into the domains of the automobile as though they were still on the sidewalk, dreamily sauntering across congested streets as though they were still living in a horse-and-buggy age.

Pine Tree State Craftsman and Craftswoman



Left—Ernest S. Rice of Camden, Maine, one-time village blacksmith, who has become a craftsman in wrought iron work. He designs his own articles, which include andirons, fire tongs, candlesticks, and weather vanes, all of which have been awarded the seal of approval of the Maine Craft Guild. Right—Mrs. Florence Gookin

of Ogunquit, Maine, at her hand loom on which she turns out beautifully finished hand-woven cloth patterned after her own original designs. Mrs. Gookin is a member of the Executive Committee of the Maine Craft Guild, a state-wide organization of craftworkers numbering more than 1,200 men and women.

Guild Members Whose Deftness Proves Profitable

New Hampshire Awaits New Candidates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 27—

With only one announced candidate in the field for the gubernatorial nomination, political observers are wondering just who will enter the races. Leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties are reserving stands until additional announcements are made. Senate President Robert Blood, of Concord, has announced his candidacy for the Republican gubernatorial nomination and Atty. Clyde Keefe, of Dover, has been endorsed as a Democratic gubernatorial candidate by Democrats of his city in spite of failure to announce his candidacy.

Unquestionably the silence of Gov. Francis P. Murphy on the possibility that he will seek to be the first governor of the State to serve three consecutive terms is holding up expressions of ambitions in this direction by other Republicans. However, James Farmer, of Keene, has announced that he will be a candidate if the Governor is not.

Behind the scenes there appears to be developing an influential group that would like to see Oren Henderson, veteran official of the University of New Hampshire and member of the State Legislature, become a candidate. In the Democratic camp there is also very little action as yet. Atty. Maurice Devine, of Manchester, has been suggested as a possible candidate for the gubernatorial nomination as well as Attorney Keefe but apparently the Democrats, like the Republicans, are waiting for Governor Murphy to take his stand.

Study Parking Meters

Parking meters are being suggested in both Manchester and Nashua as a means of solving parking problems. Both cities have fairly limited areas for parking in their business districts in comparison with the number of cars visiting these business areas every day. The practice has been to have police officers patrolling the areas keep periodic checks of the length of time cars park and to tag those who park beyond the limit. A parking meter company has offered to install parking meters on a free trial basis and to arrange that, if they are installed permanently, the meters will pay for themselves. No investment on the part of the municipalities would be necessary.

The Week in New Hampshire

ferred to install parking meters on a free trial basis and to arrange that, if they are installed permanently, the meters will pay for themselves. No investment on the part of the municipalities would be necessary.

'Electric Eye' Count

For two and a half years three devices along the highways of New Hampshire have been keeping tabs of the flow of traffic unknown to many persons who have passed the traffic count spots. The State Highway Department is pleased with the accuracy of these electric eye counters of traffic in spite of the fact that they make a mistake once in a few thousand times. To determine the accuracy of the count, the Highway Department sends checkers to the locations periodically to take a separate count.

The three recorders are located on the main North and South highways, one at Campton about a mile above the Plymouth-Campton townline, the second on the Daniel Webster Highway between Manchester and Concord, and the third on Route 104 in Meredith.

Hasty Pudding 'Assorted Nuts' Won't Be Deported to Moscow

The bogey of Communism attempted to raise its head again in Cambridge last night and, of all places, in Harvard's current Hasty Pudding show, "Assorted Nuts." For about 40 minutes, during which the curtain was held up pending police investigation and the procuring of a permit, an item overlooked by club officials, it became difficult to decide on which side of the curtain the best show was to be found.

Today a graduate adviser denied that club officials had themselves tipped off the police as a publicity stunt.

With the arrival of the Cambridge police, in the person of

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine, March 27—

Displays of methods of hand weaving, block printing, hooking and braiding rugs, hand-frame knitting, wood working, wrought iron work, whittling, metal work, and pottery making, all among the pursuits profitably followed by members of the Maine Craft Guild, a State-wide organization of craftworkers, feature Farm and Home Week at the University of Maine, here, as the Guild workers hold their annual meeting. The sessions close tomorrow.

Demonstrators are Maine folks who have turned their individual talents into a thriving craft industry, like, for instance, Ernest S. Rice of Camden, a village blacksmith who has become a master craftsman in wrought iron, or Mrs. Emmons Stacy of Shirley, where some 50 housewives have organized their own co-operative sock-making industry.

More than 1,200 men and women who have become engaged in some form of craft work, utilizing to their advantage their native ability and their free home time, have been listed the past year as the Maine Craft Guild has made rapid progress under the direction of Ralph W. Haskell, State Director and Secretary-Treasurer.

In addition, the Rev. D. W. Soucy has organized some 5,000 St. John's Valley families into a handicraft co-operative, through which, although it is still under State supervision, many families are learning to turn their needlework skill into much-needed income.

Because of the success of the craft industry, every effort to stimulate it is being made. An exhibition building, built last year near Saco on the main route into the State, permitted the display of thousands of Maine craft products whose makers profited from the advertising and marketing assistance which was thus available. There it was found, for instance, that articles in the \$2-and-under field, with originality of design, were most in demand.

A graduate member of the club made a certain speech saying that, in addition to not having a permit, there seemed to be some idea that the show might contain some Communist propaganda. He said that if the performance was permitted to go on it would be seen that such fears were groundless.

Communism or purest art, all Harvard student organizations which don the buskin and peddle tickets to the public with an admission charge, hereafter, will first pay the Cambridge Police Department \$1 for a license, Timothy F. Leahy, Chief of Police, declared today.

The Chief based his ruling on (1) the hoax last Friday night of an anonymous call, serving well the purposes of publicity, which held up a Harvard Student Union production, and (2) a protest yesterday by a Cambridge citizen (no Councilor Michael A. Sullivan, nor anyone in City Hall, the Chief said).

The Hasty Pudding Club officers, when questioned by the Sergeant last night, admitted ruefully that they had no license. They also mentioned something about "betrayal." The Sergeant was unimpressed. No permit, no show. They called the Mayor. He was at a banquet.

In the meantime, the orchestra, and a very good orchestra indeed, played the overture twice; played catchy tunes from the show which whetted the waiting audience's appetite. And a fine audience it was, too, with college professors, debutantes, and Harvard luminaries much in evidence.

Failing to reach the Mayor, verbal permission from his secretary was accepted, concurred in by the Chief of Police, and the long-delayed curtain went up.

Once up, the curtain stayed up. "Assorted Nuts" concerns the antics to be seen in the offices of the "Daily Blast," an organ with the traditional erratic city editor to whom news five minutes old is not "fit to print." As played last evening, nothing in the performance indicated that either the "Daily Blast" or any of its reporters were related to Moscow.

Women Start Job Council For 35 Class

Continued from Page 1

co-operative group of women who would help each other get jobs." "Of course we are only just starting," Miss LaVers declared, "but we do hope to have headquarters later. This must be a co-operative movement. A woman does not ask a job for herself but for others."

The new organization has already taken three preliminary steps. First, it has formed an Advisory Council. This is composed of three members from each club, headed by the President of that club, or a total of 20 Club Presidents serving on this Advisory Council are: Zonta, Miss Ethel Allen; Quota, Miss Margaret M. Fitzgerald; Soptimist, Mrs. Alice Gunn; Altrusa, Miss Emily G. Webb; and Miss Fisher for the Business and Professional Women.

Second, the Women's Job Council has queried employment agencies as to the situation in regard to women over 35. It seems from this survey that 25 per cent of the agencies' applicants are 35 and over.

"Agencies were most encouraging," Miss LaVers reported. "Older women have certain assets that can be of great economic value to an organization," they wrote us. "Older women are experienced. They know how to handle situations."

"Older women, because of their experience, are able to learn more quickly to adapt themselves to a new job."

"We feel also," Miss LaVers continued, turning from her survey, "that it is not so much placing the women as to give them a lift. Most women will really place themselves when properly equipped."

The third preliminary step the Women's Job Council has taken is to plan out weekly advisory meetings to help those registering with it. Subjects are already under consideration, and speakers from within the ranks of the clubwomen themselves have signified their willingness to be drafted to talk on their different fields of work, Miss LaVers said.

One topic, for example, will be "Avenues to Jobs," a discussion of how jobs are obtained, where one goes to find a job.

Another idea under consideration is, "How to Apply for a Job." Still another is "Writing That Winning Letter for a Job." Really practical fields of work for women are contemplated in the coming discussions, such as accounting, insurance, advertising copywriting, selling, demonstrating, home science and home economics, and office management.

Women will be educated as to attitude toward jobs, and educated practically for jobs, or directed as to how to get the training they need.

"We will have different ways of asking for jobs for each other," Miss LaVers said. "Some women will prefer to go right in cold and meet personnel managers. Others, again, will prefer the telephone, or to write in."

"But the main thing to emphasize, I think, is that this is a scientifically worked out sort of approach, and that no one club in the Women's Job Council wishes to take to itself all the credit. It must be first and last a co-operative movement."

Miss Fisher praised the harmonious relations existing between the clubs and said she anticipated great success for the venture.

National Honor Planned For Longfellow House

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The National Park Service would acquire the birthplace of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in Portland, Maine, for a national shrine under a bill (H. R. 9055) introduced by Representative James C. Oliver (R) of Maine.

Representative Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Massachusetts offered a resolution (H. R. res. 498) recommending that the President accept an invitation from Italy for the United States to participate in the Rome Exhibition.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's getting on to the end of the month . . . and we're full of odds and ends. Little things that we've been meaning to tell you about and remind you of, you know. Of course the shops are full of after-Easter sales, too; which means that there are some extra special prices around town. And to a woman there's probably no greater triumph than to truck home something she wanted last Friday (when it was at least a dollar or two more!) but didn't buy until the following Tuesday. The idea of saving in anyway being sort of domestic and what not, we suppose.

Anyhow, to get started. The March Housewares Sale at Gilchrist's is in its final stage. And will come to a halt when March does. Hence it behooveth you to take advantage of some of the buys in items you'll be needing to make the business of housekeeping more colorful; and perhaps lighter. That's the color, we might suggest a new breakfast set for the enjoyment of the entire family . . . for surely even the same old ham and eggs looks a little different and taste a little better when served on different background. And surely all the floral colors of poppies could start anybody's day off right! That's the trimming on one of the sets we saw that they were parting with for something like \$3.99 for a 32-piece set.

And as for the "lighter" part of our suggestion, \$7.95 buys you a silent maid on wheels. Better still, it'll move when, and as if you want it to, and cover a lot of space during the day. It's a drop-leaf table for your kitchen that's on wheels. You can push it, laden with prepared food right into the breakfast room, when time is short and everybody is in a hurry. You can look for these things yourself upon the sixth floor; or let Hubbard 9400 do the looking, buying and sending for you. That's the Neil Shelton active telephone shopping service, and if you haven't a convenient charge account with this store, they'll even help you out by servicing you in this direction, too!

An Accommodating Lamp at Last
Maybe we've been looking in the wrong places . . . but we've never seen a lamp like the wall lamp that Paine Furniture is featuring now for only \$5.75. We mean most of the time we're at the mercy of every lamp in the house, and probably things at your house are no better. Because sometimes we'd like the light right down low over our

shoulder, and other times we'd like it back up a bit. But we have to take it as it is, because the cord is just so long, and after all you can't push a lamp clear up to the ceiling out of the way just because you feel like it! But you can do practically that with the lamp we're talking about, because whereas the wall bracket that fastens on the wall is definitely attractive, and the shade that is on a gold color silk cord is too, somehow or other things are arranged inside so that you can pull the lamp up or down . . . depending on where you want it. Such convenience. They were suggested to us as being particularly nice over a bed; but we can also see them on the wall over either end of sofa. (People who insist on equipping their sofas with but one lamp, under which all the occupants must try to hover at once, please notice!) At 81 Arlington Street, which is opposite Hotel Statler.

A New Product In Line of Make-up
Odds and Ends: If you're interested in make-up that leaves you with as "unmade-up" a look as possible, then you'll want to look in on Miss Nina Nestor of "Products Nina," when she's at Filene's Beauty Salon, from the first of April to the sixth. Because she'll show you her Lustrous make-up, which promises to be just the thing! Incidentally, Filene's has an attractive booklet on children's things, which is yours for the asking. Something new. Just the hat for your navy ensemble is the red straw 1940 version of the Breton sailor, with a navy blue band, and a width of navy crocheted silk that goes down in back to make it stay on better, with a tassel on the end. It all swings over on the left side. The tassel, we mean. At Lamson and Hubbard's, at Boylston and Arlington Street.

(A Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)

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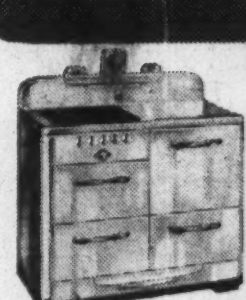
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The amazing, new simmer-save burner seals into vegetables those essential food elements that are either boiled away or poured down the drain when cooked by other methods. Fastest known top-burner cooking is also available on this beautiful, easy-to-clean range.

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Sees Wheels Go Round



A Part of the Governor's Day

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall visits the National Business Show of New England at the Mechanics Building, Boston, and greets Elaine and Eileen McNeill, twins, of Medford, Mass. The Governor

showed much interest in the displays of typewriters and other mechanical aids to the efficient conduct of business. The show, which opened Monday, will continue through Friday.

Films in Prospect for Boston—Leinsdorf on Opera Conducting

'Pinocchio' and 'Rebecca' Continue for Second Week

"Pinocchio" at the Keith Memorial and "Rebecca" at the State and Orpheum are scheduled to continue for a second week starting tomorrow.

At the two Loew houses, the present second feature, "Outside the Three-Mile Limit" continues on the bill. But at the Keith Memorial there will be a change in the companion film, with "Ma, He's Making Eyes at Me," with Tom Brown and Constance Moore in the cast, as the new second feature. Included in the program will be a new "Information Please," short film, in which Christopher Morley will be seen as guest expert.

'Virginia City'

Starting Thursday the Metropolitan will be showing "Virginia City," melodrama with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins in the starring roles. The plot is concerned with the effort to smuggle gold out of Nevada during the later part of the Civil War. Mr. Flynn has the role of a Union officer who escapes from Libby Prison. Miss Hopkins is one of the conspirators seeking to secure financial aid for the Confederacy. Humphrey Bogart has a hand in the complications as a bandit. Robert Buckner wrote the original screen story, and Michael Curtiz directed. Among those in the cast are Randolph Scott, Humphrey Bogart, Alan Hale, Frank McHugh, and Guinn "Big Boy" Williams. The second feature will be "Calling Philo Vance," another in the series of Van Dine detective stories, with James Stephenson and Margaret Stevenson heading the cast, and with Henry O'Neil, Edward Brophy, and Ralph Forbes among the players. William Clemens directed.

New French Film

Beginning today the film at the Fine Arts is "The Human Beast," a French production which seems to be a psychopathological study of a homicidal maniac. The story is said to be based on Emile Zola's

"La Bête Humaine." The cast is headed by Jean Gabin and Simone Simon, and the picture was directed by Jean Renoir.

The balance of the program will include the March of Time, Walt Disney's "Donald's Penguin," and newsreels.

Paramount and Fenway

"Three Cheers for the Irish" and "Double Alibi" will be the two feature films at the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday. In "Three Cheers for the Irish," Priscilla Lane and Thomas Mitchell head a cast which includes Dennis Morgan, Alan Hale, Virginia Grey, and Irene Hervey. The story is concerned with a veteran policeman, who replaced by a rookie, becomes involved in politics.

"Double Alibi" has Wayne Morris, Margaret Lindsay, and William Gargan heading the cast in a mystery melodrama.

Vaudeville and Films

"Midnight Limited," with John King and Marjorie Reynolds, and Booth Tarkington's story, "Little Orvie," will be the two films at the Keith Boston starting Thursday. John Sheffield and Ernest Truax are the principal players in the latter picture. Entertainers on the stage will include Harry Stevens as commentator and singing banjo player; the Radio Ramblers; De Val, Merle, and Lee, dancers; and the Five Elgins, jugglers.

At South Station

The program of short films at the South Station Theater beginning Friday will be headed by "Birth of a Queen," telling the story of the Queen Elizabeth from the time the keel was laid until the completion of the liner. Other films to be shown will include Pete Smith's "Test Your I. Q.," "The Palace of Versailles," two color cartoons, Buster Keaton comedy,



© Selznick International

Joan Fontaine

In "Rebecca," film continuing for a second week at the State and Orpheum.

"Flying Stewards," "Underwater Swimming at Silver Springs," a musical film, several novelties, and newsreels.

At the Telepix

"The City," documentary film, which was shown at the World Fair in New York last summer, will head the program at the Telepix Theater beginning Friday. The other short features on the bill will include a Fitzpatrick tour, Carl Hoff's Orchestra, Pete Smith I. Q. Quiz, Stogie comedy, sport film, cartoons, and 30 minutes of newsreels.

At the Exeter

Films continuing through today at the Exeter are "Balalaika," with Ilona Massey and Nelson Eddy, and "Raffles" with David Niven and Olivia de Havilland. Starting Thursday and continuing through the remainder of the week the pictures will be "The Light That Failed," with Ronald Colman, and "Katia," with Danielle Darrieux.

Music Notes

The twenty-first pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra will take place on April 12-13, when the orchestra will have returned from its last visit of the season to New York. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky will include Berlioz's Overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," the Fourth Symphony, in A minor, by Sibelius, the "Unfinished" Symphony of Schubert, and Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks."

Nelson Eddy Tuesday

Nelson Eddy will make his only visit to Boston this season when he gives a concert in Symphony Hall on Tuesday evening. He will be accompanied by Theodore Paxson in the following program: To a Skylark, Albert Hay Malotte; Colleen, which was sung by Nina Pano Marciano; Joaquin, Nin Del Cabello mas Buti Fernando Obredors; Les Locos por Amor, Joaquin Turina; "The Play of the Things" from Shakespeare's "Hamlet"; Marlin Henderson Skiles; Ich liebe dich, Franz Schubert; Ein Traum, which was sung by Richard Strauss; Route Marching, George C. Stock; One Two Three, Albert Hay Malotte; Canadian Lullaby, Keith Brown; The Lord's Prayer, Albert Hay Malotte.

Stradivarius Quartet

The series of Sunday Evenings of Modern Music at the Institute of Modern Art will come to a close for the season with the third concert of contemporary chamber music by the Stradivarius Quartet at 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, April 7.

Ballet Ticket Sale

The public sale of tickets for the Ballet Russe Boston engagement will open tomorrow on the second floor of the Pierce Building in Copley Square. The engagement at the Boston Opera House is scheduled for the five-day period beginning Tuesday night, April 16, and will include Thursday and Saturday matinees.

Concert Postponed

The concert by Sacha Alexandrova, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, scheduled for Sunday evening in Steinert Hall, has been indefinitely postponed.

Miss Lawrence to Make Boston Wagnerian Debut

Marjorie Lawrence will make her Boston Wagnerian debut in "Walküre" Saturday afternoon at the Boston Opera House, replacing Kirsten Flagstad in the role of Brünnhilde. Last month she sang Sieglinde, with Mme. Flagstad as Brünnhilde, in the same opera. Earlier this month, she replaced Mme. Flagstad as the Brünnhilde in "Siegfried."

In fact, Miss Lawrence sings all three Brünnhildes in the "Ring" operas. Yet last year she made her stage appearance in Boston as Thais with the Metropolitan. This evidence of versatility is supported by a further record of her roles. They include both Elsa and Ortrud in "Lohengrin," the title role in "Aida," Donna Anna in "Don Giovanni," the name part in Strauss' "Salome," and Rachel in Halévy's "La Juive," and next fall in San Francisco she is scheduled to sing the title role in Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West."

Leader of German Repertory Gives Batonist's Viewpoint

Erich Leinsdorf, the young Austrian who succeeded Artur Bodanzky as conductor of the German repertory of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will hold the baton for the opening performance of Strauss' "Rosenkavalier" tomorrow evening at the Boston Opera House. In view of the reported differences of opinion in the company on questions of interpretation, it is interesting to hear Mr. Leinsdorf's views on conducting.

"The basis of conducting, as I see it," says Mr. Leinsdorf, "is the expression of the conductor's convictions and musicianship. An orchestra, like a thoroughbred horse, gauges its rider at once. Put a poor horseman on its back and it will not obey him. It will follow its own will, establish its own pace, and in the end probably throw its rider to the ground. Place a bad orchestra rider at the head of this instrument and the orchestra will go its own pace, enforce its will against that of the baton, and probably bring the performance to a sudden and disastrous stop."

Mr. Leinsdorf believes it would be an immense advantage if the conductor of an opera performance

were always concealed from the audience, as at Bayreuth. In this way, he believes, the conductor would be judged by his work alone, without consideration of his idiosyncrasies. "When unnecessary mannerisms cannot be seen, they are apt to cease," he says.

"A good performance requires strong personalities," Mr. Leinsdorf continued. "But collaboration among strong personalities calls for personal effacement, and this sometimes presents difficulties. Few artists in operatic history, for example, have managed fully to meet the demands of Wagner's operas. These were conceived as universal works of art and in their very nature exclude the existence of stars, or the predominance of any single personality. We all know that it is characteristic of strong personalities to interpret themselves first, and the work of art, no matter how great, second. Thus the conductor has to cope with divided forces and interpretive concepts, with an inevitable conflict as result. Fortunately, the conductor is usually able to influence the artists to subordinate their personality, without effacing it, toward the basic ideal of the work of art they are interpreting."

Mr. Leinsdorf will conduct in Boston, besides "Rosenkavalier," Wagner's "Die Walküre," "Lohengrin," and "Götterdämmerung." Born in 1912 in Vienna, educated there, he studied piano under Paul Emerich, but later turned to opera. One morning in 1934 young Leinsdorf, after walking from Vienna to Salzburg, stole into the Festspielhaus one morning when Bruno Walter was directing a rehearsal of the principal singers of "Die Walküre," playing the piano version of the orchestral score himself. Entranced, Leinsdorf lingered in the shadows at the rear of the house. Walter, after a while, rose from the keyboard and mounted the stage. A



Wide World Studio
Erich Leinsdorf

few minutes later Herr Walter realized that someone else was playing the piano accompaniment. Turning, the conductor saw an unknown young man, without benefit of score, skipping from one difficult passage to another with such nimbleness that there was no denying his thorough knowledge of the score.

So Erich Leinsdorf became Bruno Walter's assistant during the festival. In Salzburg he also worked for three years under Toscanini, helping to produce "Fidelio" and "Die Meistersinger." In the fall and winter of 1936 he assisted in operatic and symphonic performances in Bologna, Trieste and San Remo, than at the Salzburg and Florence festivals, again working under Toscanini and Walter. He also assisted at the Maggio Musicale in Florence for several seasons. In 1937 he came to the Metropolitan Opera House to work with Artur Bodanzky. He was also with the San Francisco Opera Company during the fall of 1938 and 1939.

Prints at Worcester

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Worcester Art Museum there is an exhibition of 200 prints by contemporaries. The work of graphic artists of nearly all the European countries is shown with some Latin American examples, and a great many exhibits by artists of the United States.

A display of such latitude tells a great deal about contemporary art and the modern world. There is a community of interests manifest in the work of print-makers of various nations. They seem to look for beauty in the same sources. They react to the landscape, to city and industrial life, to the human struggle in much the same way. Artists are sensitive, and penetrating and they are capable of giving visible expression to that which their less-artistic fellow-men think and feel. What we see in Worcester is a cumulative declaration of a desire for tranquility, a weariness with poverty, strife, and the upheavals resulting from war and maladjustments.

Despite the extreme individualism of contemporary artists and what seems outwardly a centrifugal tendency in which each speaks in his own accent, we cannot help noticing universal traits, underlying sentiments which bind peoples together. The artist seems at odds perhaps with the political policies of the regime in which he lives, yet he does not speak in utter isolation, for there are many who would, if they could, hold forth for the same ideals. Graphic art is more personal, more social, more documentary; it cannot remain for long aloof and detached and experimental.

Prints from Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Italy, Czechoslovakia, and Germany bear upon the subject of the soil. Labor is a

theme which has been popular since the days of J. F. Millet, the French Barbizon artist. But the twentieth-century artist mounts the idea with greater drama. The pictures are not pastoral, poetical idylls; they are robust portraits vigorous in realistic or cynical depiction. They have their counterpart in present-day literature. The black and white medium lends itself to contrast, to expressive restless contours. We observe at Worcester how many print-makers seek to heighten the emotional and atmospheric quality with every device available.

The 200 exhibits show further how many graphic artists hold to traditional ways. Perhaps the extreme departures in modern figurative art belong to the brush and paint-pot, and not to the pencil and burin. Dali's self-conscious departures from the normal seem especially dry and artificial among his neighbors here. John Charlton's mild abstractions are less objectionable because they are meant to simplify, not mystify.

"The Golden Age," a colored wood-cut by Gwendolyn Raverat, Britain, reveals a surprising patience with intricacies that are likely to surprise us today. Yet there are many print-makers who have no temperament for casual, impressionistic performance; on the contrary they incline toward detail, tidiness, and orderliness. We have a few such in the United States. Many of these graduate artists are out of the main stream of modern art and they look back to the great engravers of the past for inspiration.

The Worcester exhibition shows great latitude; it reveals rich and productive and pertinent is the graphic art of our time. It is a straightforward show with no exotic or snobbish elements.

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© Walt Disney Productions

Pinocchio, Geppetto, and Figaro

In Disney's new feature film, "Pinocchio," continuing for a second week at the Keith Memorial.

'Ladies in Retirement'

By John D. Beaufort

A star-spangled audience at Henry Miller's Theater last evening experienced one of the acting triumphs of the season, and at least two individual performances which, for this reviewer, soared to the heights of craftsmanship and artistry.

"Ladies in Retirement" was the play, a dramatic character study of the persons involved in a murder, written by Edward Percy and Reginald Denham, and directed unerringly by Mr. Denham. Flora Robson, though familiar to American audiences for her film characterizations, was making her stage debut in this country as the star of the production.

Except for the purposes of billing, however, there is no star in "Ladies in Retirement." Or, rather, the whole cast is the star. It includes Flora Robson, Estelle Winwood, Isobel Elsom, Evelyn Ankers, Patrick O'More, Jessamine Newcombe, and Florence Edney.

Fine as she has been in such pictures as "Fire Over England," "Wuthering Heights," and "We Are Not Alone," Miss Robson is even finer on the stage. There is in her performance a shimmering inner

beauty, a luminous brightness, that even the finest lenses of Hollywood have not entirely caught. Miss Robson is not, by conventional standards, a beautiful woman. Yet as she acts, her face expresses a beauty which seems reflected from some deep well of thought and emotion. The same is true of Miss Robson's voice, so apparently limitless in its range, in its tonal and emotional shadings.

Certainly Miss Robson's role of Ellen Creed seems hardly a character to arouse any great sympathy from the spectator. Yet as Miss Robson plays her—and as the authors have drawn her—Ellen has earned our pity and compassion before "Ladies in Retirement" has reached its final curtain.

Ellen is the guardian of two sisters who, though harmless, are sufficiently unbalanced mentally to require complete looking after. Ellen's employer, Leonora Fiske, allows the two sisters to visit her house. When, after several months, it becomes obvious that they can remain no longer, Ellen, determined that they shall not be forced back into squalid London rooms, kills Leonora, hides her body in a bake oven which has been con-

'Ladies in Retirement'

Melodrama in three acts by Reginald Denham and Edward Percy. Staged by Mr. Denham, with setting by Raymond Sovey. Costumes by Helene Pons. Presented by Gilbert Miller at the Henry Miller's Theater, beginning on March 26, with the following cast:

Lucy Gilham..... Evelyn Ankers
Leonora Fiske..... Isobel Elsom
Ellen Creed..... Flora Robson
Albert Feather..... Patrick O'More
Louisa Creed..... Estelle Winwood
Emily Creed..... Jessamine Newcombe
Sister Theresa..... Florence Edney

verted into a safe, and has the opening sealed over with bricks. The crime is gradually brought to light by Ellen's nephew, a thief and scoundrel who designs to blackmail his aunt for a share of the inheritance.

"Ladies in Retirement" is an actors' play. As Louisa Creed, one of the "peculiar" sisters, Estelle Winwood gives a portrayal second to none, not even to Miss Robson's. Irrationality coupled with a curious kind of reason, childishness that is a warped maturity, are cut with diamond-point sharpness. There is a sort of beauty to this pathetic creature as Miss Winwood plays her.

Isobel Elsom struts with a hobble as the bewigged Leonora Fiske, living on her pension earned as a chorus girl, playing her piano, and singing "Twillow" in a wistful soprano. Patrick O'More, as the nephew and the only man in the cast, gives a performance which grows as the play develops. The same is true of Evelyn Ankers, playing the maid who conspires with and is betrayed by the young man. Miss Ankers, also making her debut on an American stage, has a magnificent moment when she enters the room having learned the truth by eavesdropping, and she makes the most of it. Jessamine Newcombe, as the elder insane sister, is splendid, and Florence Edney's nun radiates with a tender glow of kindness.

Some may find that certain scenes move with too deliberate a pace. Perhaps they do. But the acting is so good that I rather enjoyed an opportunity to savor it. The whole essence of the direction and interpretation has been to get as far as possible away from the sheerly melodramatic. Of course, along with a considerable amount of humor, the play has violent as well as terrifying moments. But always our attention is centered on the mental effects of the action upon the characters rather than merely upon the events themselves.

The living room of an isolated Gravenstein farmhouse has been realistically simulated and Helene Pons has designed the costumes for an 1885 setting.



Vitaphone

Thomas Mitchell and Denis Morgan

In "Three Cheers for the Irish," film at the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday



Danielle Darrieux

In "Katia," French film coming Thursday to the Exeter

Commerce and
FinanceMathews Quits
SEC; Will Join
Large Utility

WASHINGTON (AP)—George C. Mathews has resigned from the Securities Commission effective April 15 to take a position with the Northern States Power Company.

The resignation was announced by the SEC with a statement by Chairman Jerome N. Frank that the Government was "losing one of its ablest public servants."

Mr. Mathews is one of the original members of the commission and previously had served with the Federal Trade Commission. He was appointed as one of the two Republican members of the SEC and is from Wisconsin.

Expressing regret that Mr. Mathews felt it necessary to leave, President Roosevelt said in a letter to him that "your service with the government has not only been a long one but one of great usefulness." He added a word of appreciation for what he said Mr. Mathews had done to make the SEC "an instrument of constructive helpfulness."

Champions SEC

In a statement the retiring commissioner said that he already had been expected to be when he accepted the original appointment. He added that he regretted that his plans to leave the SEC "should mature at a moment when the basic system of Federal securities regulations is under attack."

"That system is fundamentally so sensible that it is inconceivable to me that the country would permit it to be destroyed or seriously weakened," the commissioner said. "Basically, all of the statutes administered by the SEC are sound laws. They are capable of improvement as conditions warrant. But if there is to be real improvement of these laws their revision should be undertaken as a scientific job. It will be unfortunate for the country if a program of revision is undertaken in the heat of a political controversy."

This presumably was a reference to two resolutions for congressional investigation of the SEC introduced in the House by Representatives Fred Crawford (R) of Michigan, and J. Thorndike (R) of Montana. Demands for such an investigation were made last week by the Investment Bankers Association in a public letter addressed to Mr. Frank.

Mr. Mathews said that "no sensible person wants to weaken the prohibitions against stock manipulation."

Information Helpful

"The disclosure of financial and corporate information which has been brought about over the past six years has proven to be a valuable business asset. As for regulation of public utility holding companies, it unquestionably was and is called for. In that field one of the commission's biggest tasks is the section of the law calling for integration and simplification of holding company systems."

"I think the most constructive job will be done if the utilities recognize the importance of compliance and help to work out the program. Any other policy means that the commission must do the job alone. Self interest alone ought to cause the companies—as some of them are doing—to try to assist in the application of the law."

Referring to the latest legislation concerning the work of the SEC—a bill for the regulation of investment trusts introduced by Senator Robert Wagner (D) of New York—the retiring commissioner said that while he was certain that the SEC was "not eager for any more powers or duties than it now has," there was "no question that some regulation of investment trusts is essential."

CHICAGO (AP)—Robert F. Pack, President of the Northern States Power Company, said that he had invited George C. Mathews to become associated with the Northern States Power Company as soon as his personal affairs permitted which Mr. Pack understood would be about April 15.

Inland Steel Plans
\$36,000,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—Inland Steel Company of Chicago filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering \$36,000,000 of first mortgage 3 per cent bonds, series F, due April 1, 1961.

The company said that it would use the proceeds toward the redemption at 105 per cent of \$35,000,000 of outstanding 3 1/2 per cent Series D bonds. This will require \$36,750,000, the company said, and accrued interest in the Series D bonds from February 1 to the redemption date will be paid out of the company's treasury funds.

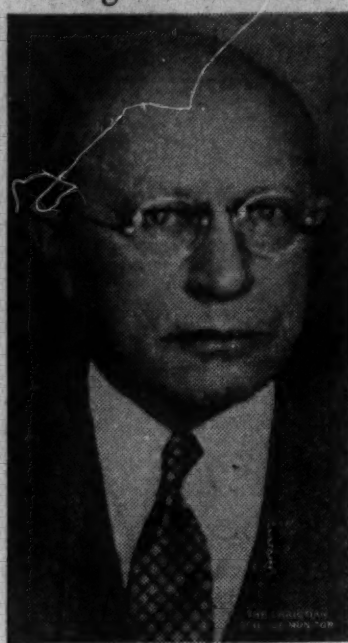
Kuhn, Loeb and Company, of New York was listed as the principal underwriter.

Gain Reported in Number
Of G. M. Stockholders

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK—The number of holders of General Motors common and preferred stock in the first quarter of 1940 totaled 393,307, compared with 386,100 for the fourth quarter of 1939 and with 388,650 for the first quarter of 1939.

There were 371,835 holders of common stock and the balance of 21,472 represents holders of preferred stock. These figures compare with 364,675 common stockholders and 21,425 preferred for the fourth quarter of 1939.

Resigns From SEC



George C. Mathews

Joliet & Eastern
\$20,000,000 Bond
Issue Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission, without mentioning competitive bidding, authorized the Elgin Joliet & Eastern Railway to issue \$20,000,000 of 3 1/4 per cent first mortgage bonds in connection with the refunding of \$19,000,000 of higher-interest bonds.

The commission took no cognizance of telegrams sent to Chairman Joseph B. Eastman and Commissioner Claude R. Porter by former Senator Robert Bulkley of Ohio, urging competitive bidding for the issue.

Officials said Senator Bulkley's telegrams were not regarded as a part of the record in the case because they were not by an interested party, such as a stockholder, by formal petition.

The commission authorized the Elgin Joliet & Eastern to sell \$19,000,000 of the new bonds at 95 1/2 per cent of par plus accrued interest. The remaining \$1,000,000 will be held in the company's treasury to be used as collateral for future short-term financing.

The company has arranged to sell \$17,700,000 of the issue to a syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Co. The remainder of the bonds is expected to be sold to the U. S. Steel & Carnegie pension fund.

Bonds to be refunded are \$10,000,000 of first mortgage 5 per cent bonds of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern, due May 1, 1941, and \$9,000,000 of Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern 4 1/2 per cent bonds due June 1, 1949. The company will pay a premium of \$900,000 to redeem the Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern bonds in advance of maturity date.

U. S. Steel Corp.
Pays \$1 Dividend
On Common Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of U. S. Steel Corp. have declared a dividend of \$1 a share on common stock, payable April 26 to holders of record April 5.

The dividend, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., chairman, said was based on the corporation's earnings in recent months.

The last dividend on the common stock paid by the corporation was \$1 a share on Dec. 20, 1937.

The disbursement of approximately \$8,700,000 to common stockholders at this time was seen in Wall Street as indicating that the conservative board of directors took a hopeful view of the prospects for the steel industry despite the fact that steel production has declined substantially since last autumn.

With one exception, this is the first time that a dividend has been declared on the common stock at a meeting other than the regular quarterly assemblages of the directors.

There are 8,702,252 shares of common stock.

Aside from the 1937 payment, U. S. Steel had not declared a dividend on its common stock since March 30, 1932. The 1932 declaration was for \$1, and the 1932 payment was 50 cents.

United Biscuit Co.
Files Note Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—United Biscuit Company of America, Chicago, filed a registration statement covering \$7,000,000 of 3 1/2 per cent debentures due April 1, 1955.

The proceeds will be applied, the company said, toward the redemption on May 13 at 105 per cent of \$4,400,000 principal amount of 5 per cent debenture bonds, due April 1, 1950, and \$1,600,000 to repay on April 12 bank loans of that amount incurred April 15, 1938, and due serially on April 15, 1940, to 1942. The balance of the proceeds will be added to the company's working capital and may be used for construction and equipment of a new plant, the statement said.

Heading the underwriting syndicate are Goldman, Sachs & Company, Lehman Bros., and Blyth & Co., all of New York.

Small Business
Seen Unable To
Obtain Capital

The inability of small business to secure permanent capital and long-term loans is a major threat to the present system of private financial capitalism, stated William Leavitt Stoddard, in the spring number of the Harvard Business Review. Mr. Stoddard is Vice-President of the Lincoln and Theresia Filene Foundation for social and economic research, of Boston.

Enactment of the New Deal Mead bill, providing for a Federal Industrial Loan Corporation serving small business, "would ring the vespers of financial capitalism and the matins of an emerging national capitalism," Mr. Stoddard maintained.

In "Vicious Circle" Although scientific evidence is incomplete, there is considerable proof in the form of questionnaires and special investigations that small businesses find themselves in a "vicious circle" when they seek credit, Mr. Stoddard said.

"Because small businesses are small, they are not adequately capitalized, and hence are not the best prospects for loans," he said. "Where risk capital to be invested in small businesses, loans would be more liberally forthcoming from the banks. Were long-term loans available, then risk capital would be readier to make the venture on whose threshold it now hesitates."

One of the best proposals, envisaging a private rather than government solution of the small business credit problem, is for the establishment of "industrial pools," financing companies which would sell stock to the public, and would be established particularly to supply the capital, and long-term loans, needs of smaller businesses, Mr. Stoddard finds.

Such a company would be able to sell shares to a public "which would be unwilling to invest a dollar in any one individual small business," he said. An important part of the pool's activity would be the provision of management supervision, advice, and information.

Among various surveys cited by Mr. Stoddard was that conducted two years ago by the Business Advisory Council of the United States Department of Commerce, which inquired into the credit difficulties of more than 6,000 small firms. Forty per cent of the firms reported that they had no sources of long-term credit; 35 per cent reported difficulties in securing funds; and only 25 per cent were able to secure permanent capital and mortgage loans in the regular market.

New Money Needed The fact is generally admitted among bankers, businessmen, and economists, that "There is no organized capital market designed to serve small business," Mr. Stoddard said. "The position of small business in the lending market is not so favorable as that of large business."

Unless private capitalism can find means of providing small and medium-sized businesses with capital for permanent investment and with long-term loans, "then 'national capitalism' is headed directly this way," Mr. Stoddard said. "If on the other hand private capitalism can devise the types of organization needed to create a flow of capital into the small and medium-sized businesses, then we can continue private financial capitalism."

Aviation Company
Shows Income Rise

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Net income of \$7,088,091 and total sales of \$27,608,651 for 1939 were reported by North American Aviation, Inc. Unfilled orders at the end of the year were \$50,359,802.

Of the net income, which was equivalent to \$2.06 a share of capital stock outstanding, \$4,809,046, or \$1.40 a share was distributed to stockholders as dividends during the year.

For the previous year, net earnings were \$1,904,085 or 55 cents a share, of which dividends of 40 cents a share were paid. Total sales for 1938 were \$10,062,345 and unfilled orders at the end of that year were \$10,914,528.

Minimum Pay Urged
For Paper Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Wage-Hour Administration Committee recommended a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour for the pulp and primary paper industry.

The committee representing employers and employees in the industry, and the public, submitted the recommendation to Col. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator, who may either accept or reject it after hearing interested parties.

Pound Asked for Opinion
On Anti-Poll Tax Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Francis Walter (D) of Pennsylvania disclosed that Roscoe Pound, former Dean of the Harvard Law School, had been invited to give a House judiciary subcommittee an opinion on the constitutionality of the Geyer Anti-Poll Tax Bill.

Mr. Walter said Mr. Pound had been asked to appear at the subcommittee's resumption of hearings, April 2 and 3, on the measure which would prohibit states from making poll tax payments a prerequisite to voting in presidential and congressional elections. Eight southern states levy poll taxes.

The bill was introduced by Representative Lee Geyer (D) of California.

Argentina Sees U. S. Citizens
Pioneering, Investing in S. A.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A pioneering attitude of settlement and investment, as well as of travel in South America, is apparent among North Americans. That is the latest good neighborly message brought by visiting missions of businessmen and writers.

Prominent among these were the delegation from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and members of the "All Texas Pan American Flying Trade and Good-Will Tour."

As if in indorsement of this assertion, new American initiatives have been reported in southern countries. Among these are a rubber plant in Argentina, paper-making in Peru, mining in Brazil and a motor transportation venture in Chile. These are definitely apart from the extra import and export activity occasioned by the war. Individual enterprise is especially associated with the purchase of farms. The movement is not a large one, but it is perceptible.

The San Francisco delegation's tour was especially welcome to South Americans because it emphasized that it wanted to find out what could be bought from as well as sold to South America. It also inquired if the United States could make investments to help trade in both directions.

William L. Montgomery, spokesman of the delegation, declared its special interest in promoting tourist travel. This is seen as a way to provide southern republics with more dollar exchange, so that they may buy more from the United States. He also investigated the development of improved steamship communications between this continent and the west coast of the United States.

Thomas L. Evans, head of the Texan delegation, was another advocate of more South American trade with the United States, though naturally he wanted as much of the business as possible to go through Houston port. Like other recent mission spokesmen, he

realized that American exports to South America would follow an increased northward flow of produce. He specially investigated openings for South America's fine woods, canned beef, and tropical produce.

On the other hand, several American visitors have recommended South America to spend more money on advertising in the United States. One of these is President Albert V. Moore of the Moore-McCormack steamship lines. He contrasted the infinitesimal expenditures of South American nations on tourist advertising with those normally made by European countries, such as Norway and Sweden and even Finland. He also asked South Americans to visit the United States.

One of the most notable, but less noted, developments in inter-American relationships is the increasing and more prolonged visits of Hollywood executives. These visitors have all recognized that the Spanish-speaking world has to be taken more into consideration when Hollywood pictures are planned and produced. Some are on the lookout for southern stars to make films more attractive to these markets; others are studying South American studios, more especially those in Argentina.

American business promoters appreciate that, although Germany is out of the market, there is going to be no lack of sales competition. Japan has surged as a more powerful competitor. It has sent trade missions to South America, which are methodically planning increased trade.

More interest, however, is taken in the British plans. Some irritation was caused by virtual British wartime adoption of the notorious German "frozen money" tactics. The deals in Brazilian canned meat and Chilean wool have been criticized. France, too, has begun trading on these lines in South America. The Hull reciprocal trade policy has been imperilled, according to many Americans.

Television—Germany has resumed its activities in the field of television which were discontinued at the outbreak of war. The Reichpost Television, Ltd., is expanding its network of sound and television cables. Seven auditoriums in Berlin have been wired and are being used for sound television reception. Cable transmittal of television programs to Hamburg is scheduled to begin within a short time.

No Chewing Gum?—A chewing gum factory in Germany has closed due to the lack of demand. Intensive promotion activities have failed to interest the German public greatly in chewing gum. An establishment for the production of chewing gum which has not been in actual production for some time has now been closed and the firm's affairs are now being settled.

Trade With Far East—Arrangements have been completed for the shipment of goods between Germany and Iran, Afghanistan and the Far East via Russia. Such transit over Soviet territory requires a special permit which is given in the form of a "transit license" which will be issued by competent Soviet authorities.

Synthetic Nitrogen—Although no statistics are available it is known that Germany's production of synthetic nitrogen has expanded sharply in recent months. This development has resulted from the greatly augmented technical needs created by war conditions and the intensified manufacture of military explosives. In normal times, synthetic nitrogen found its main use in Germany in the manufacture of fertilizer. Shortly after the outbreak of war, however, the Government placed restrictions on such use which reduced nitrogen consumption in fertilizers to 75 per cent of normal.

International Fairs—Notwithstanding the war, Germany is planning to hold the majority of its international fairs and expositions as usual. It is the belief of the Government that these events rank among the nation's most valuable aids for maintaining contact with neighboring countries and that they are of more importance today than in normal times. Fairs or expositions are scheduled for 1940 in Cologne, Koenigsberg, Prague, Leipzig, Breslau and Vienna.

Home Building—With the exception of dwellings for workers employed in the construction of plants for war materials, new residential building has practically ceased throughout Germany. At the outbreak of the war it is estimated 250,000 new dwellings were in the course of construction in the Reich. The government building commissioner is permitting the completion of those in an advanced stage, where only a small expenditure of materials and labor is required.

Precious Stones—An official order just issued requires all manufacturers and distributors of precious and semiprecious stones in Germany to register their stocks with the Reich Control Board. The registration must be made regardless of whether the stones are owned outright or merely held for the account of third persons. Stones can be sold only with the permission of the Reich Control Board.

Iron Ore—Tests are said to have shown that the ore deposits recently discovered in the districts of Salzgitter near Bremen contain from 30 to 40 per cent of iron. While there were certain initial difficulties in connection with the processing of the ore, it is claimed that these have now been overcome, the recently perfected Soda process. The Hermann Goering Works are smelting these Salzgitter ores on a large scale.

Electric Eye—German railroads are experimenting with an automatic lighting system for railroad stations, in order to alleviate the difficulties resulting from blackouts. At the moment a train arrives, the edge of the station platform is illuminated. A row of lamps is also turned on, lighting the train well enough to make the car doors clearly visible while the train is at a stop. As soon as the train leaves the station, all lights are automatically extinguished.

Air Traffic—Germany's air services continue to expand notwithstanding handicaps resulting from the war. The Ransdorf airport at Berlin today is said to be one of the busiest centers of European aviation. All air transport activities in the Reich are under the control of a single Government-subsidized company, the Deutsche Lufthansa. Just two weeks after the Polish campaign, service was opened to Copenhagen, Stockholm, Rome and Budapest and a month later with practically all countries in southeastern Europe.

Wallace Lauds
Easier Credit
On Farm Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Wallace approved in general a sweeping farm credit reorganization bill proposed by Representative Jones (D-Tex.).

Appearing before the House Agriculture Committee, Mr. Wallace described as "a highly desirable objective" the measure's proposal to reduce Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans to 3 per cent.

Land Bank loans, first mortgage paper, are now 3 1/2 per cent. Commissioner or second mortgage loans are 4 per cent.

The Agriculture Secretary also approved provisions for reamortizing outstanding land bank and commissioner loans and for the scaling down of loan principal in cases where loans exceed the value of the land.

Likewise, he endorsed the principle of variable repayment of loans, under which repayment would be adjusted to the farmer's economic condition at the time.

His approval also was given to abolition of a requirement that borrowers must take out 5 per cent of their loans in Federal Land Bank stock.

On the other hand, Secretary Wallace expressed "some concern" over a provision to abolish personal responsibility of borrowers. Under this section of the measure, borrowers could wipe out their indebtedness by deeding over their property to the Land Bank even though the value of the land at the time was less than the amount of the loan.

"It seems to me," Mr. Wallace said, "that the committee might consider making the mortgagee personally liable, in any event, for any interest on the mortgage debt while the property was operated by the mortgagee, which had not been paid by him while in possession of the farm."

"It seems to me that cases will undoubtedly arise, from time to time, in which an unscrupulous mortgagee will keep hold of the mortgaged property as long as possible, with no intention of meeting the mortgage debt, and who might take advantage of the proposed provision against deficiency judgments by making no payments whatever in the period preceding his abandonment of the farm."

Business Failures Below '39

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States totaled 253 in the week ended March 21, Dun & Bradstreet reported. This compared with 254 in the preceding week and 350 in the comparable 1939 week.

Gives Good Report

Howard S. Palmer
President of the New York, New
Haven & Hartford Railroad.New Haven Gross
Revenues in 1939
Highest Since 1931

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW HAVEN, Conn. — New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad gross revenues for 1939 were the highest since 1931, and coupled with the operating performance, resulted in new high records, Howard S. Palmer, President of the road told stockholders in his annual letter.

Gross ton miles were the highest since 1931, the letter said, and gross ton miles per freight train hour, the unit of performance which reflects both train load and speed, were the highest on record, showing an increase of 6.2 per cent over the previous year.

Also the highest on record were the average train load of 1,971 tons and the miles-per-car-per-day of 32.09.

The record of 93.6 per cent of all passenger trains on time was the best performance since 1933; that the percentage of freight cars in bad order, 2.7 per cent, was the lowest for any year on record; and that the 1939 operating ratio of 73.68 was the lowest for any year since 1933.

"The New Haven's deficit for 1939 after all fixed charges on the present capital structure was \$2,914,114, an improvement of \$8,709,079 over 1938 (which year included the hurricane losses) and the lowest deficit since 1932."

Texas Oil Hit
By Big Rise In
Tanker Rates

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—The Texas oil industry is in the midst of the keenest competition in its history, oil circles report.

The recent reduction of the import duty on South American crude oil, followed by a big hike in oil tanker rates, dealt a stiff blow not only to refiners, but producers as well, oilmen say.

Oil Men Lodge Protests

Protests have been lodged in Washington by oil men from the Southwest, Midcontinent, and Eastern Seaboard against oil tanker rates. They say tanker rates from Texas ports to the Atlantic Seaboard north of Cape Hatteras were raised from 14 cents a barrel last August to 64 cents a barrel at present.

After the tariff reduction, one company alone was reported to have placed 33 tankers in the Venezuelan trade, bringing imports of oil into the United States. The hiked tanker rates weaken the Texas oil industry in its competition with imported crude, oil men claim.

A movement is afoot to demand that the Interstate Commerce Commission take over the regulation of coastwise water freight rates. Rail and pipe line rates already are regulated by the Commission.

Shippers from Gulf Coast ports are having to absorb the increase in prices. Usually there has been a sufficient differential between Gulf Coast and Eastern Seaboard prices on oil and its products to absorb prevailing transportation costs.

Tanker Rates Jump

Today, however, while there has been a 450 per cent increase in tanker rates, there has been no corresponding increase in market quotations. Motor fuel is selling at from 5 1/2 to 6 1/4 cents a gallon on the Gulf Coast now; the same product for 6 1/2 to 7 1/4 cents a gallon in New York.

The situation has resolved into a well-concealed struggle between the few who have tankers and the many who have none.

"Showdown" on the situation is expected soon, as the heavy gasoline consumption period will begin in a couple of months.

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Old Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Steels Lead Sharp Rise In Stock Market

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—

Buyers went into the market today in an action session which sent steel's higher by one to four points. Rising in union with steels, many motors, aircrafts, rails and specialties chalked up solid gains near the final hour. Transactions were at a rate of something better than 1,000,000 shares.

The spark for the action was set off by U. S. Steel Corp., which late yesterday, announced a \$1 a common share dividend. Big Steel jumped on the basis of overnight orders and the market generally followed suit as covering shorts melted trading volumes.

Especially favored were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown, General Motors, Chrysler, Harzer, Glenn Martin, Douglas, Pan American Airways, U. S. Gypsum, Allied Chemical, Union Carbide, Westinghouse, Air Reduction, Anaconda, Western Union, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Great Northern, Lehigh Valley, White Rock, Canada Dry and Commercial Solvents. The last four hit new yearly highs.

Leading advances in the curb included Sherwin-Williams, Singer Manufacturing, Hygrade, Sylvania, Cleveland Electric Illuminating and New Jersey Zinc.

Bonds Advance
Corporate bonds responded to the bullish spirit exhibited by stocks and pushed ahead fractions to a point or more over a wide front.

Near the final hour prices were above the day's highs. Principal gainers included Utilities Power & Light 5 1/8, Porto Rican American Tobacco 6 1/8, New York Central 5 1/8, Studebaker 6 1/8, Illinois Central 4 1/8, and Allegheny 5 1/8.

Anaconda Copper 4 1/8 dropped about 2 points on the company's announcement it was considering early redemption of \$33,000,000 of the outstanding issue.

U. S. Governments were mixed and mostly narrow. Foreigners also were uneven, with gains in some of Scandinavians, French and Finnish loans gave up a point or so under light selling.

Power Output Is 10.3 P. C. Above '39

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power

output, tracing a slow but almost uninterrupted decline since early January, ran off a little more in the week ended March 23, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Latest output of 2,424,350,000 kilowatt hours was 1.5 per cent less than 2,460,317,000 in the preceding week. This represented a gain of 10.3 per cent, however, from 2,198,681,000 kilowatt hours in the comparable 1939 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported as follows by the Institute: New England 4.4, Middle Atlantic 8.9, Central United States 13.8, West Central 7.5, Southern States 8.4, Rocky Mountain 15, Pacific Coast 4.1.

Wheat Prices Lower Again in Chicago

CHICAGO, March 27 (AP)—Mod-

erating weather and some grain belt precipitation, with promise of more, helped to drive wheat prices lower again today.

Losses were not extended beyond a cent, however. The market declared a new buying support from strength in securities and pessimism in crop reports, which helped to offset hedging of loan wheat put off for sale.

Boston & Maine Deficit Cut Slightly in February

By the Associated Press

The Boston & Maine Railroad reported a February deficit of \$208,784, after fixed charges, as compared with a deficit of \$209,922 for the same month last year.

The first two months this year, however, showed a deficit \$71,432 less than for the first two months last year. The report disclosed that although February revenue increased \$237,738, expenses increased \$245,451, due principally to snow removal.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Forward movements in domestic rails and gold stocks countered the main trend in security dealings today. Traders kept commitments low as they waited for the budget message due soon. A few selling orders were enough to depress government bonds, and the new war loan declined to a 1/4 point discount. Tobacco and liquor stocks posted the widest losses in the industrial list, while iron and steel issues showed a little resistance.

Paris: Bourgeois issues showed ahead today under the stimulus of Premier Reynaud's speech on war policy and the recent sharp decline in the franc at New York. Domestic chemical and coal mining stocks were particularly favored.

Amsterdam: Domestic stocks turned upward after a wobbly start in the bourse. U. S. Steel was a strong spot among narrow American issues. Influencing the market were reports in the Dutch press of a hitch in Berlin-Moscow-Rome discussions.

Liverpool: Cotton futures rose 10 to 17 points.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 622,700
1940 volume to date 42,165,460
1939 volume to date 58,636,507

Stocks & Divs										Stocks & Divs										Stocks & Divs										Stocks & Divs																			
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100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/16	100 1/32	100 1/64	100 1/128	100 1/256	100 1/512	100 1/1024	100 1/2048	100 1/4096	100 1/8192	100 1/16384	100 1/32768	100 1/65536	100 1/131072	100 1/262144	100 1/524288	100 1/1048576	100 1/2097152	100 1/4194304	100 1/8388608	100 1/16777216	100 1/33554432	100 1/67108864	100 1/134217728	100 1/268435456	100 1/536870912	100 1/1073741824	100 1/2147483648	100 1/4294967296	100 1/8589934592	100 1/17179869184	100 1/34359738368	100 1/68719476736	100 1/137438953472	100 1/274877906944	100 1/549755813888	100 1/1099511627776	100 1/2199023255552	100 1/4398046511104	100 1/8796093022208	100 1/17592186444416	100 1/35184372888832	100 1/70368745777664	100 1/140737491555328	100 1/281474983110656	100 1/562949966221312	100 1/1125899932442624
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Civil Flying Organized In Defense Move

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 27 (AP)—An organization of civilian fliers—American counterpart of air-reservists groups abroad—has encountered success in a move to buttress national defense that expansion is planned by its sponsors.

In several European countries air reserve activity is made mandatory by the Government, whereas the "Civil Air Reserve" on the American pattern is voluntary. It collects no dues, and each member's activity is cash out of his own pocket.

A large unit has been in operation here since the fall of 1938. Another unit has been chartered in Boston. Groups in Fairbanks, Alaska, Cleveland, Ohio, Pittsburgh, New York, Dallas, Texas, Hollywood, Calif., Salt Lake City, Utah, and Chicago are on the way to organization.

In an effort to develop civilian interest in flying, each group supplies itself with owned or rented airplanes to engage in flight practice, and studies navigation, meteorology, radio communication, photography, the theory of flight, and aircraft and engine maintenance.

Milton Knight, Vice-President of a glass manufacturing company, is the sparkplug of the movement. Officers of the Toledo group, headed by J. Frank Hoffman, are acting as a national headquarters staff. The organizers of the reserve argue that citizens must be prepared to augment air defense, and that very important in this air reserve group will be the thousands of young men and women who soon will complete their primary training under the \$5,000,000 program begun by the Government last fall. To keep them as a permanent buttress to air defense requires encouragement of flight activities; and Mr. Knight's organization, incorporated as a nonprofit corporation with a membership of 350, is prepared to keep them flying.

The Boston unit contains 220 pilots, radio men, photographers, and mechanics. Undergoing special training. Reserve units are organized on military lines. Student pilots are called "cadets," pilots with private licenses are "second lieutenants," and those with higher ratings are "first lieutenants." The skipper of the Boston unit, which has the use of 18 planes, is Laurence Hanscom.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75¢ a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under this heading. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

HERMOSA BEACH, CALIFORNIA
THE VERRILL
Location Ocean Front. Reasonable and Single Rates Reasonable. 840 Strand Phone 5506

FOOD PRODUCTS

TYPICAL CALIFORNIA FRUITS
Sweet, Canned, Marketable, Jellies
Homemade Family Pack
Attractive Gifts for all occasions
Pineapple pack in 5 and 10 lb. sizes
1123 Quindaro Road, Whittier, Calif.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Five suburban area beautiful located near Boston. Modern 3-room. Out buildings. All in good condition. ESTHER A. BROWN, Route 4, Boston, Mass. 4-1111

REAL ESTATE

CONSULT OUR INCOME DEPARTMENT FOR INVESTMENTS TO BRING IN RETURNS.
BONDED AGENTS
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 E. La Brea Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. WO 3151

SALESMEN WANTED

"COTTON" DESIGNED SPORTSWEAR—featuring "Washable Fabrics in Fashion." Now sold direct through mail order. Active manager openings, part and full time; experienced necessary. Write for complete information. Overlooking, Dickens, Inc., Fall River, Mass.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35¢ a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under this heading. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

194 Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton, Mass.
You are looking for smart, livable quarters with a good address, and a moderate rent. May we show you our suites, consisting of Hall, Living Room, Kitchen, Bathroom, Dining Room, and a full Bath. Modern Elevator Building, central location, excellent view, and a large front porch. Rent \$50.00. Management on Premises. References.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ATTRACTIVELY FUR. APT. 3 or 4 ROOMS. BATH, UTILITIES. 15 MINUTES DRIVE FROM PITTSBURGH. Walnut 3489, Pittsburgh, Pa.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C. 151rd (664 Courtland Ave.) NEW, UP-TO-DATE CORNER BUILDING. Four exceptionally large, airy, modern rooms, highest location, parquet, showers; near East-West Side express stations; also elevated. 4 largest closets, moderate. Renting Office.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

"PACKARD De Luxe Limousine" for all occasions; reasonable rates. Licensed, owner-driven, best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Interpol 2-2266.

BEAUTY SHOPS

SPECIALIZING IN Permanent Waves, Hair or Gray Hair. Call or write for pamphlet. DORE SALON, 230 Huntington Ave., Boston. Room 406-07. Ken. 3271. Est. 15 years.

CAMERA SUPPLIES

COLLEGE CAMERA SHOP
27 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Ken. 6113
Complete Accessories. Theatrical. Open 9 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, overlooking Hudson Palisades—ideal for permanent and transient guests. Quiet, high, exclusive district; acres ground. Power, tennis, golf, fishing, swimming, etc. Modern equipment; charming outlook; quality food; no dancing; quiet smoking; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 360 North Broadway, Yonkers, New York 10591.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN & WOMEN
BUSINESS SERVICE
62-280 280 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.
LOUISE ALLEN

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS, ETC.
HUBBARD & JACOBSON FOLDING CHAIRS
100 Park Avenue, Boston

Local Classified

(Continued)

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, piano, silver, works of art. WHEATLANDER, 32 East 120 St., N. Y. C. 277-5555. 5-30 P. M.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A GIRL OR WOMAN to do sewing and some cleaning and also assist with children; two other servants in family; country. Write Box 1-10, Suite 100, 100 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

GOVERNMENT

Washington, D. C.: President, young, attractive, athletic, young, kindly and lovingly interested in children, able to assist with studies, to help children, boy 10½, girl about 10½, to go north for summer, salary \$800; references. Box 2-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN

capable of handling commercial and domestic duties; position requires business background, alertness and intelligent understanding of people; reply with full resume of experience and education; local applicants only. Write Box N-10, Suite 100, 100 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SCARDALE—In beautiful Westchester County, 27 minutes to N. Y. City, colonial house, 9 rooms, splendid condition, many charming features on plot approx. 3 acres; grounds actually landscaped; detached 2-car garage with chauffeur's quarters; property fully equipped with modern conveniences; inquire invited. Gordon C. Sleeper, Executor, 23 Elm Ave., Scarsdale, N. Y. 2-1621.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. A. SIMPSON, 233 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

EAT. HENRY P. TOWNSEND—1916 Moving, crating, packing, shipping, removal, storage, insurance, etc. 233 Elm St., Boston. 2-1621.

National Movers of Boston

Wanted: Full or part loads, local or long distance. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment. Call any time. 129 Waverley Avenue, WATERTOWN

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office part time to Suite 1239, 33 West 42nd Street, N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

Silvord Bros., Realtors
Newton-Wellesley-Weston
Massachusetts

FOR SALE—New Cape Cod type cottage

ready for occupancy; 4 bedrooms, bath, central heating, swimming pool, stone barn, good screened porch; overlooking ocean, bay, Naugatuck, Orleans, Cape Cod, Mass. SIMMONS, 201 Main St., New Bedford, Mass. 4-1312

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms, quiet, rest and study; near beach, golf, special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue

BOSTON—Home-like atmosphere

large sunny room, attractive, comfortable; fireplace; hot and cold water; near the Mother Church; reasonable. Kenmore 1072.

BOSTON, 230 Massachusetts Avenue

Suite 1—1 room close to the Mother Church.

BOSTON, 864 Beacon St., near St. Mary's St.

Large single double, sunny room; reasonable. COM 9469

ROOMS (All With Bath)

Double \$2.50 and up
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADDOCK, ANDREWS, Manager

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Business girl

share with girl comfortable room, twin beds, privileges; large front porch; near train, bus, and shopping. 42-30 46th St.

N. Y. C. West 86th St.—Clean, cozy room

close to shopping, near the Mother Church; elevator; reasonable. RI 9-9459

N. Y. C. (205 Broadway-70th)

4-B—Redeemed, renovated, comfortable, sunny room; piano; transients; elevator. EDICOTT 2-7178

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Two rooms and bath

unfurnished; also one room and bath furnished or unfurnished. 1707 Mt. Vernon Street

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Room in exclusive apt. house

near White House, Mayflower, and Corbin Hotel; available April 1; \$35.00. MISS TAYLOR, Me. 2112 mornings or evenings

SALESMAN WANTED

Old established company doing national business has opening for experienced salesman with proven ability to meet business men successfully. Opening in New England and Middle Atlantic states selling the famous Murphy Line of Advertising. Permanent, year-round work. Commission and bonus basis. Opportunity for substantial earnings. Write D. MURPHY CO., RED OAK, IOWA

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine offered at low price. \$1.00. Agency New White or Domestic. Write C. F. HONEY, Inc., Boston

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT—Industrial engineering experience, surveying, estimating, statistical, auditing; highest credentials. Write Box K-8, Suite 100, 500 Park Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PROTESTANT woman wishes position as secretary, bookkeeper, experience; best references; capable taking charge. Box B-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

VERSATILE woman, 4 university degrees

science, arts, bus. adm., seeks opening—engineering, research, export, financial, etc.; exp. anywhere. Write Box N-10, Suite 100, 500 Park Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG colored woman would like part or full time position

excellent cook, laundress, waitress. Call Ken. 2266. Opportunity for substantial earnings. Write Box N-10, Suite 100, 500 Park Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

VOICE INSTRUCTION INDIVIDUALIZED. Concert-Church-Radio Organs. Noted Teacher-Singer. Special Spring and Summer Rates. ALEXIS SANDERS, Tenor, 297 West 86th St., N. Y. C. BU 7-8625

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS—All makes, old, rented and used. HUBBARD TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 New York Ave., N. Y. C. 2-1621

WANTED TO BUY

A FISH cash price for worn fur coats, sable, martens, L. M. Fur, 1 W. 34th (nr. 8th Ave.), N. Y. C. 1-7269. Don't fail to get our offer.

NEW JERSEY

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS.

CRANFORD and WESTFIELD
Lumber Millwork
Coal Mason Materials Paint

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local advertisers, phone Orange 4-3383 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GROVE BEAUTY SHOPPE

Expert Permanent Waving
All Branches of Beauty Culture
273 NO. GROVE STREET
OR 3-6797
At Park Avenue

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES

Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day
317 MAIN STREET OR 4-7578

Complete Line of Sportsware

Daytime Frocks
Lingerie and Hose
RUBY LANE STORES
560 Central Ave. at Evergreen Pl.

Henry Hornecker

MEMBER OF P. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

Fire and Automobile INSURANCE

E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Main Ave. OR 3-7136

The Bonnet Shop

Lillian Fraser, Prop.
Hats that Please
1.95 to 3.95
Also Hats Retrimmed
381 Main St., near Walnut OR 4-9197

COAL—COKE FUEL OIL

Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

ENGLEWOOD

For Dignified Service, Try
Community Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
83 West Palisade Avenue

HACKENSACK

WILLNER'S

Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
Corsets
All garments fitted to suit the individual figure by our expert couturiers
108 Main St., Hackensack
5 E. Palisade Ave., Englewood

HOBOKEN

LEWIS'

Children's and Infants' Wear
522 WASHINGTON ST.
Note Our New Address

STEVENS BARBER SHOP

FRANK PELUSO, Prop.
Complete Barber Service
MANICURING BOOTBLACK
605 WASHINGTON STREET

GEO. H. PRUTER

TEL. HOR. 3-3707
BUTCHER
Prime Meats
Poultry and Provisions
252 10TH STREET
You Call—We Deliver

IRVINGTON

AUSTIN'S

Millinery
Open Evenings Till 9 P. M.
1043 Springfield Ave. 219 Main St.
Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local advertisers, phone Orange and national except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

Convenient Branches for All Business Sections of Hudson County

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.

Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
372-390 Mercer St., Jersey City
Tel. Bergen 3-2426

George Fangmann, Inc.

Est. 1890
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1560

COKE, COAL, OIL

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.

Beech-Nut Peanut Butter
large jars 2 for .39c
2 lb. Loaf Kraft Velveeta Cheese
Each .51c
Libby's Corned Beef
1 lb. can, 2 cans .41c
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE., SO 2-4300

MILLBURN

Moving—Storage
Rug Cleaning
Floor Coverings
RIMBACK STORAGE CO.
MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Special—13 lbs. flatwork, including 5 Men's Shirts, hand ironed, for only \$1.35.

Homestyle Laundry

105 Walnut St. Montclair 2-0081

Fine Jewelry

HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1839
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.
Individual Millinery
HATS
Ready-Made and to Order

Silver QUALITY FOOD

Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual The Atmosphere
Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR
Custom Made Permanent Waves

WILLIAMS

The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

C. JOHNSON & CO., Inc.

AWNINGS, SHADES and VENETIAN BLINDS
Tel. Mont. 2-6208 9 Midland Ave.

NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE!

When Better Laundering Is Done
CRESCENT Will Do It
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200, Newark, N. J.

The Bean Pot

27 WASHINGTON ST., cor. James
Luncheon from 35¢, Dinner from 50¢
Sunday Dinner from 75¢
Harmonious Surroundings
Special Parties

ORANGE

For information regarding local advertisers, phone Orange and national except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENGELS

INCORPORATED
Orange's Leading Department Store
239-241 Main Street OR 3-2243

SOUTH ORANGE

Better Class Painting and Decorating
JOHN SIDNEY, Proprietor
329 Academy St. SO 2-8656

WEST ORANGE

OR 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE

Passaic's Foremost
Juvenile Department Store
626-628 Main Avenue

PATERSON

COOKE COAL & OIL CO.

210 Clifton Blvd., Clifton, N. J.
'blue coal'—Fuel Oil
Phone Pa. 2-1784 Paterson WX7010

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding local advertisers, phone Plainfield and national 10 a. m. daily except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Vogel and Tanzer

Choice Meats—Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh Daily
—Birds Eye Foods—
PROMPT, FREE DELIVERY
South Ave. Cor. Berckman St.
Tel. PL 6-9373

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD

State Trust Company

Plainfield, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

RED BANK

"Footwear of Distinction"
Exclusive Agents
Red Cross Shoes
Size 4 to 10—Width AAAA to EEE
Albert S. Miller Shoe Co.
18 Broad St., Red Bank, Pa. 1884

RIDGEFIELD PARK

At Lower Prices
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
COKE FUEL OIL
CHRYSLER BURNERS HACK. 2-0067

RIDGEWOOD

BERGER'S BAKERY

For Better Baking
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone R 6-0864
Delivery Service

Editorials

Canada In Step

Canada has returned from the hushings, prepared to fight its war. It has said, with a voice echoing in a landslide, that politics are finished for the duration.

For there was only one issue in the Dominion-wide election which has swept the Liberal Government of W. L. Mackenzie King back into office. It was, as the Prime Minister declared in his final appeal to the voters, a choice of what Government was to carry on the conflict. And Canada has paraphrased an old adage by deciding not to change airplanes in the middle of the stratosphere.

There were other issues—deep and significant ones—but the election has passed them by. The whole problem of whether sound democratic Government can continue without effective opposition was brought no nearer an answer either by the campaign or the election itself. The fundamental problems of finance which were trying in peace, and even more perplexing in war, were only dimly illuminated. And even the detail of the contribution to the war has been less than thoroughly reviewed.

Yet the vote, exceeding even the high hopes of the Liberals themselves, has made clear the unity with which Canada views "the job overseas." The issue of conscription, a source of so much division during the World War, was effectively thrust into the background despite the early murmurings of the campaign. French-Canadian Quebec has emerged from the contest with a closer feeling of kinship for the rest of the Nation than has been felt for years. The schism between the Federal Government and the Provincial Administration in Ontario has at least been brought to a point where Ottawa should be less seriously embarrassed by opposition from Toronto.

For Mr. King made the fullest strategic use of his position. His Liberals can now claim an overwhelming popular mandate. The Conservative protests over the suddenness of the election and the throttling of parliamentary debate will be forgotten as attention focuses on the country's war effort. Thus the immediate issue has been resolved: Canada has girded itself for its wartime task as an Allied arsenal. Yet the significant national problem of balancing the political forces within the Dominion is still to be faced. The question of placing the Government on an even broader basis—giving representation to the minority parties as is already being done in France and as may soon be attempted in Britain—still lies ahead for Canada.

There Still Are Acorns

How far aviation has come since the days of Kitty Hawk and the Wright Brothers' first machine is spotlighted in the proposed merger of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation with the Atlas Corporation. Here a huge investment trust undertakes a unique step in financial history, the merging with a large industrial unit. And it's when the figures are examined that the significance appears. Atlas is a \$63,000,000 trust. That is big money. But it merges with Curtiss-Wright, valued at \$170,000,000—which is much bigger money.

A single aviation company valued at \$170,000,000 means aviation is big business today. One reporter who sent back the story of the Wright Brothers' first flight at Kitty Hawk was discharged for sending such a ridiculous tale. What would his editor say today if he could see the vastness of aviation as pointed up in this Curtiss-Wright-Atlas deal?

More important, here is a concrete case of the mental and industrial frontiers which have taken the place of the land frontiers in providing for the continuing expansion of American economy. It is the finest answer to those negative thinkers who predict a gloomy future because there are no more lands to conquer.

Aviation, the automobile, radio, refrigeration, air conditioning, artificial fibers for textiles—these are but a few of the developments providing employment for hundreds of thousands today which were unknown fifty years ago. With business expansion, they have brought with them a far higher standard of living to the people of industrial nations.

And there is more to come in the future. Television, making rapid strides, promises to become a business as great as radio, perhaps greater. A new staticless radio system promises to expand even the present radio listening market. Plastics are rapidly changing the

entire face of industry, promising wonderful new products at high speed and low cost.

With these improvements, such recent industries as aviation, automobiles, air conditioning, and mass production housing will all step forward, for they are still new developments, far from reaching their ultimate stage. We may have reached the last horizontal frontiers. There will be new vertical frontiers for centuries to come.

Too Much "Honey Chile"?

Those familiar with the liquid beauty of Dixie's accent will be inclined to sympathize with the protest of North Carolina's Senator Reynolds at the too-honeyed mixture sometimes heard in the "talkies" or on the radio. In justice to the cinema industry, however, it must be noted that the South's greatest movie (*) since "Birth of a Nation" put no crude dialect in the mouths of the British Vivien Leigh or Ohio's Clark Gable—or even the Kansas-born Hattie McDaniel. Other sections have found the Southern accent amusing, when burlesqued. But this much may be said: Spoken or set to music, everyone loves it.

(*) Name furnished by Advertising Department on request.

Planes for the Allies

Both sound policy and public opinion support the agreement of the American Army and Navy to permit Allied purchase of 600 latest-model airplanes. From the standpoint of developing the airplane industry, reducing costs to the United States Government, and testing military models, this transaction presents an unexampled opportunity.

The sudden and gigantic expansion of the United States air forces proposed last year threatened to saddle the Army and Navy with a large number of planes built within a short time—and due to become obsolescent in a short time and at the same time. Since America does not intend to go to war in the next few months, a better-spaced plane-building program will be advantageous.

Unless America contemplates going to war against Britain and France before the planes now to be sold have become out-moded (say one to two years), there can be no advantage in withholding the best types of American production, particularly when certain secrets are being reserved. The positive advantages from large-scale foreign sales, building up the American industry—which is the ultimate strength of American airplane defense—and affording opportunity for testing various types are great and obvious.

Moreover, much American opinion must regard these planes as destined for defense of American interests and ideals more quickly and more surely than if they were to go to the American Army and Navy to fade into obsolescence. Even those who think the American frontier stops at the shore of the Atlantic and who are chiefly concerned to keep the country out of war must consider whether strengthening the Allies' air arm is not one of the surest guarantees of their purpose.

Paper Barrage

Reports that German fliers have been dropping leaflets on the French lines stand out against this background: (1) The French Cabinet shakeup; (2) the numerous flights by British aviators who have dropped leaflets on the German populace.

(1) France's Cabinet crisis doubtless encouraged German leaders to look for, and if possible to exploit, some disunity in French opinion. Moreover, the Daladier Government's difficulties were attributed partly to French discontent with Britain's "waiting war." Possibly the leaflets were regarded in Germany as a paper wedge which might be inserted in any fissure, no matter how small, between the Allied points of view.

(2) That the Third Reich should now resort to the paper barrage is interesting in view of reports out of Germany that Britain's pamphlets are having no effect on German opinion. The British themselves have doubted their value, as Mr. A. P. Herbert—Member of Parliament for all constituents who feel humor is necessary to perspective—indicated when he described the British leaflet campaign as "Mein Pamph." If the German people take no notice of leaflets dropped where bombs might have been, why should French soldiers? Can it be the Third Reich's propagandists have taken a leaflet campaign from the British notebook?

Paris-Moscow Axes

Reported recall of Russia's Ambassador in Paris is one more straw in a wind that has been blowing colder and colder between the Allies and the Soviets. A "tactless" telegram is the reason chosen by France for requesting Moscow to take its Ambassador home. But, aside from friction between France and Russia over the status of French Communists, the French authorities are of course aware of numerous other reasons for such action. Russia's behavior in Finland is one; this has intensified demands within France that the French Government sever relations with Russia, and these demands are complicated by questions of domestic politics. The possibility of active co-operation of Russia with Germany in the Balkans is another; if this is to be checked short of war with Russia, the Allies need a much more vigorous diplomatic policy toward the Soviets.

Moreover, the French are showing an impatience similar to that of some Britons with the conduct of the war on land. As Premier Reynaud has put it, "Time is neutral." That is to say, too neutral. Having Lord Halifax's cue—in his recent remarks on post-war readjustments for Finland—the French might well have taken this opportunity to hasten a clarification of the Allied attitude toward Russia. For, as they must see it, the question of "taking on" Russia may eventually become a question not of "whether" but of "when."

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Wanted: A Boy at the Dike"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: May I add a word to your editorial, titled "Wanted: A Boy at the Dike," on the resale by WPA workers of city snow shovels in Boston? To my mind the dangers that threaten what we like to call the American way of life are so great and so apparent that our need is not for a boy to watch the dikes, but of a citizen aroused to observe, each one for himself, of citizens no longer willing to close their eyes to disturbing facts, but determined to see and to act—and to act together to repair the damage that has been done to our morale.

Certainly there was enough to watch during the snow removal. In the first place, almost everywhere I went, men were standing so thick as to render efficient work almost impossible. Some of them, however, did work as if they had been on a job for themselves. But according to all that I saw, the great majority simply took the job as easily as possible. Now they stood unconcerned on shovels, talking, smoking, grinning; now they lifted a few half- or quarter-spade-fuls of snow and the bosses stood or ambled, apparently oblivious.

I make no comment on statements as to exorbitant pay for trucks and other irresponsible practices. But I do raise the question: How much of the cost thus imposed upon taxpayers was for work, how much of it for something that would have to be called a racket? True, plenty of men needed the chance to earn money. But let us have our bills for relief as relief and not for pretense of work.

Few aspects of our present way of dealing with problems show more clearly our present demoralization. The irony of the matter is this, that the wealth upon which we are drawing as if it were inexhaustible, that wealth was created by work, hard, diligent work of mind and hand. It will never be replenished without similar diligence. We forget this when, like small children, we assume that the comforts and conveniences of civilization are a natural right.

What this country needs is men and women who will not allow themselves to forget, citizens who take for granted that the leaks in the dike are their own job. The threat of dictatorship confronts us not from without; it is inherent in the chaos of our prevailing habits. M. J. Boston

Inventions for War Purposes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: To supplement political efforts aimed at eventually organizing the world for peace, natural science societies in the United States could organize a united drive to obtain a reciprocating agreement between natural scientists throughout the world, pledging each individual not to devote any attention towards the injury or destruction of any individual member of the human race. Such a pledge should automatically prevent the use of the inventions for war purposes. (Coercion should not be possible in peacetime.)

What reason could any natural scientist give for not desiring to contribute to the development of such a universal pledge? Cedar Falls, Iowa HARRY KRONICK

Billboard Control

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In regard to your editorial on billboard control, the organized outdoor advertising industry is responsive to public sentiment whatever it may have been years ago. A. We post no liquor advertisements. B. We respect scenic locations. C. We produce no highway hazards. D. We blank out pig pens or other unsightly dumps. E. We respect the other fellow's rights. We aim to be constructive, not destructive. UNION POSTER ADVERTISING, INC. Edw. M. Greene, Pres. Huntington, Pa.

A Much-Needed Service



Once Aboard the Clipper—

MANILA Hong Kong's new emergency defense regulations are the only really high hurdle today between the Asiatic mainland and America's fast-slipping colonial possession, a mere five hours or so distant by airway. A European war provides an offset to the miraculous achievement of reducing 600 miles of tossing ocean to practically nothing.

For the average traveler the hurdle is not serious except from the psychological point of view. Certainly it is a fearsome thing to contemplate the page-and-a-half of single-spaced Hong Kong rules for control of what goes into and out of the Crown Colony and to discover what has been forbidden since last January 18, on matters of "transmission otherwise than by post." (The post is censored, hence the exception.)

One cannot "convey or have in his possession for purpose of conveying" out of Hong Kong, among other things, "any newspaper, book, or other printed, manuscript or typescript publication, or cuttings or portions from any of the above," or "any map, plan, sketch, drawing, print, photograph, photographic plate or photographic film which has been exposed in a camera whether it has been developed or not, or other descriptive or pictorial representation, or literature for the blind."

That is only the beginning. One significant line includes "any letters or memoranda" to which is generously added "any other article whatsoever recording information by words, signs or otherwise." Even postage stamps are included.

On departing, airplane officials gave a strong caution that every bit of written or printed matter, even up to newspapers and personal notebooks, must be taken out of luggage and placed in a big strong envelope duly provided. On arrival at the Hong Kong airport, everyone's envelopes had to be laid out on a long counter and a British official went into them in a courteous but thorough manner. Personal letters were not scrutinized with particular closeness, but some letters sealed for mailing were taken out. A Hong Kong friend volunteered to post them, and that satisfied the regulations because it meant that they would pass through the postal censorship.

Film had to be checked over along with the papers. The writer had turned a camera over to the airplane officials, to be kept by the steward (photography from the air is forbidden) and the censor discovered that fifteen exposures had been made—so he had to know just what these included. Added to all this, the airplane company does a quiet looking-over of all baggage conveyed, in order to make sure that it doesn't contain any time bombs or other dangerous matter. Once inspected, each container is sealed for the duration of the flight. But once aboard the Clipper, man's ingenious machinery certainly makes child's play of the remaining task of getting on to Manila. Passengers are ushered into the roomy depths of a big luxurious four-engine seaplane, with a roar the mighty craft starts off through the water and soon begins to skip along its surface; another few seconds and the plane is up and one may settle back for uninterrupted comfort at 11,000 feet or so above the great plain of cumulus cloud-tops, stretching in a fleecy blanket off to the horizon line.

Even the larger of the modern land airliners cannot compare for comfort with these big seaplanes. Their main cabins compare with steamships' best accommodation in everything but open deck space. There are soft stuffed seats and wicker chairs that may be moved about readily. Upon the tables are the files of popular magazines only a few days off the New York presses. So perfect is the soundproofing that passengers converse in normal voices. There are two-score or more passengers aboard, and more crew members than this writer bothered to count.

At any time there are things to eat and drink, and toward noon the largest table is spread with a buffet dinner including roast chicken, ham, rolls, salads, various vegetables, and items too numerous to mention.

There is no extra charge for anything, and no tipping at any stage of the trip. Folk weary of travel by other means appreciate this feature, not so much from the standpoint of the pocketbook as from that of wear and tear on the nerves.

The trip under discussion was past the 150 mark in trans-Pacific scheduled crossings of this particular plane, one of four. Everything now goes smoothly, with the possible exception of the weather about which so much has been said and so little done. At times there are headwinds of eighty knots or so which simply mean that no plane can carry the fuel to buck through them the time necessary for a long stretch of water. In general, however, things go miraculously easily from the passenger's point of view, and descent at the Cavite airport, in warm Manila sunshine, finds the voyager incredulous that he has actually arrived so soon.

RANDALL GOULD

The Bookshelf

The Sage of Roycroft

Sympathetically, on the whole, and picturesquely, the brief but interesting story of a builder and an iconoclast has been written. ELBERT HUBBARD, by David Arnold Balch (New York: Stokes, \$2.50) comes at last, almost a generation after the tragedy of the Lusitania, on which Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard were passengers. Like one of his heroes, the Master of Roycroft seemed always to be on the way to deliver a "Message to Garcia." Ever before him was some great thing to be done, some high hurdle to surmount, some unachievable goal to be reached. He seemed never to admit the possibility of defeat or failure. Success seemed only to spur him on to new and more altruistic endeavors.

Those who, perforce or from choice, took day-by-day and year-by-year account of Elbert Hubbard's progress during the years of his greatest activity, did not all agree in their estimates of him. He was, admittedly, a promoter and organizer. His training, from boyhood until his appearance, years later, at East Aurora, the seat of the Roycroft publishing and manufacturing enterprises, was in salesmanship. Literary achievements were realized in what are regarded as the post-graduate years. How widely or how generally the products of his pen would have been accepted and paid for without the aid of the art which the salesman brought to the publishing plant, can never be definitely known. The Roycroft setting was stimulating and attractive. It lent color, rather than substance or quality, to many of the products of presses and shops. Strangely, perhaps, but unmistakably, nevertheless, there persisted and lingered the suspicion that by the clever artificers and subtleties of a "Buffalo Bill" Cody or a Phineas T. Barnum, the public was being persuaded to patronize enterprises which it did not genuinely approve or unqualifiedly endorse.

No man is entitled to receive or accept a higher estimate of his own intrinsic worth than he himself can honestly endorse. We all, individually, are the truest and most accurate estimators of our own character and integrity. Elbert Hubbard was not guileless. I am inclined to the impression that he was happy in the knowledge that he was clever. His temporal successes proved his astuteness and his cleverness. These are his monuments.

Yet we turn again to the yellowing file of his "Little Journeys" and enjoy a return visit, now and then, to the homes of "George Eliot," Ralph Waldo Emerson, Charles Dickens, and others of the illustrious family of authors of an earlier century. We seem to know all these men and women better and to appreciate more fully their gifts to the ages. We read again the story of the young man who, overcoming the almost insurmountable, carried the message to Garcia. Justice prompts and compels the realization that the son of a village doctor, reared in comparative poverty and with but a smattering of education in a district school, rose, by his own initiative and his own power, to an eminence which his own fertile imagination created. F. L. P.

The Wide Horizon

How the Food Stamp Works

By Milo Perkins

President, Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation
From an address delivered at Des Moines, Iowa.

Some of you may not know how the Food Stamp Plan started. Secretary Wallace became convinced that the paradox of want in the midst of plenty could be licked only by the united effort and ingenuity of our whole people. So he asked some of us to get together with farm leaders, with public welfare officials, and with key people in the food trades to see if we could not develop a businesslike way of solving this problem in a wholly non-partisan fashion. The Stamp Plan was the composite result. Some day that same approach, in principle, will be taken to our unemployment problem.

Briefly, this is the way it works:

1. Studies indicate that persons getting public assistance spend an average of about \$1 a week per person for food.
2. On a voluntary basis, such persons may buy a minimum of \$1 worth of orange stamps a week for each member of the family. These are good for any food at any grocery store.
3. Persons buying orange stamps receive half again as many blue stamps free. They receive these in place of the commodities they formerly got at food depots. These blue stamps also are good at any grocery store but only for foods found to be "in surplus" by the Secretary of Agriculture. (Chiefly, dairy and poultry products, meats, fruits and vegetables.)

4. Grocers paste the stamps, each worth 25 cents, on \$5 cards and redeem them through their banks, their wholesalers, or through us. The Government pays for both colored stamps; the blue stamps are redeemed from the same funds that are now used to purchase surplus commodities directly.

5. Under the Stamp Plan, therefore, persons receiving public aid can get surplus foods at the corner grocery store. They have 7½ cents to spend for each meal rather than the 5 cents a meal they formerly spent. That improves farm income as well as the public health. The idea is to eat the surplus—that is, the part that can be consumed in this country.

Were the Stamp Plan operating nationally, there would be a very healthy situation from an agricultural viewpoint. Prior to the addition of pork meats to the surplus list on December 15, butter and eggs were taking about 25 per cent each of the blue stamp purchasing power. This meant that there was a potential new market each year under a national food stamp plan for over 300,000,000 pounds of butter and over 300,000,000 dozen eggs. That was about 12 per cent to 13 per cent more of each of these products than the country consumed annually during the previous ten-year period. Had it been possible to establish the Stamp Plan throughout the country overnight, prices of butter and eggs would have shot through the ceiling under such an increased demand. A more healthy price situation would obtain, of course, if the new demand for butter and eggs represented only 4 per cent or 5 per cent of former domestic consumption. The balance of the blue stamp purchasing power would then be available to help lift other farm prices. We are very glad, therefore, to see this shift to the purchase of surplus pork products. If the stamp program were operating on a national basis today, farmers in the corn belt would be getting a much better price for their hogs than they are today.

One last word about the Stamp Plan. We look upon it as a necessary stop-gap measure during this difficult period when we are trying to find ways to put idle capital to work so that idle men can get jobs. From my own point of view, there are only three figures which I hope will stick in your minds as a result of this talk. The man getting public assistance has to live on about 5 cents a meal. If he's lucky, enough to live in a town where the Stamp Plan is operating, he lives on 7½ cents a meal. When it's possible for him to get off relief and get a job at good wages he spends about 12 cents a meal. Every time an unemployed man gets a job, therefore, every farmer in America ought to yell hallelujah! That's the real answer to many of his surplus problems.

We probably shall hear more and more, during the next four years, about solving our surplus agricultural problems by feeding and clothing the destitute peoples of other continents, particularly those ravaged by war. Recently, for example, when speaking before the Overseas Press Club of America, former President Hoover is reported to have said: "I do not believe that as a Christian nation or as a nation loving liberty, we have any moral right to stand by with these large surpluses of food and see people starve to death wholesale, who are helpless to help themselves." I hesitate to mention that charity should begin at home, because I agree with Mr. Hoover that it should not end there. The present situation in Finland, for example, has pulled at our national heart-strings. I should like to suggest, however, that before we look at this problem of human hunger through a telescope, that we look at it through a microscope right here in our own country, and remember the millions of youngsters we are pumping into our own society every year on 5 cents a meal. Innocent victims of malnutrition make mighty poor citizens.

This is where industrial democracy is going to make its last stand. We dare not lose our fight—not with our heritage! We won't, if we tackle the problems of unemployment and under-consumption vigorously—as vigorously as the pioneers set out to conquer the West—as vigorously as our fathers set out to build a machine age to free men from inhuman drudgery. We stand between them and our children. We've got to build bridges between the old days and the new. We've got to make it possible for these youngsters to work for tickets of access to what we've got all around us. They won't wait forever.